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• LAST EDITION

INTERNATIONAL BREWERS' UNION IN BIG CAMPAIGN

Letter Made Public, in Which It Urges Members, "In the Interest of Labor and Liberty," to Oppose Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Disclosure here of a circular letter sent out to its members by the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America shows how strenuous is the campaign being waged by the liquor interests against the advance of prohibition. An American Federation of Labor man, who is actively opposed to the liquor traffic, made the following statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I am a member of a labor union in Los Angeles, and at the last regular meeting a letter was read from the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America, stating that the big corporations of the country standing behind the Anti-Saloon League, were maintaining powerful lobbies in Washington to force through the House of Representatives the proposed constitutional amendment abolishing liquor from the United States, and saying that if labor did not wake up and act by addressing their representatives in Congress and the State legislatures, this amendment would be passed, as it had been railroaded through the Senate. The letter also declared that Russian despotism had never attempted what the temperance people are trying to do in this country today. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, according to this communication, was in accord with the sentiments expressed therein, and President Wilson, it was stated, had also refused to allow the workingman to be robbed of his beer, while all the warring nations served liquor to their soldiers at the front. The letter will not be answered by the union to which I belong. I pointed out that the American Government prohibited the serving of liquor to its soldiers, and, as far as I could see, no one was deceived by this remarkable appeal to the 'patriotism' of laboring men. It is somewhat of a puzzle to me why the American Federation of Labor allows such an organization as is sending out this edition and sub-titling it to be affiliated with it, and it is evident to most intelligent people that the liquor interests are hanging themselves much faster than their enemies can do it."

A copy of the letter was procured for publication in The Christian Science Monitor. It follows in full:

International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

International Executive Board—Konrad Young, 1117 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.; John Sullivan, 25 Third Avenue, New York City; Peter Schaefer, 819 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Nicholas, 528 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Martin McGraw, 184 W. Washington Street, Room 501, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Fessner, 3934 Pennsylvania Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Ottomar Edler, 2726 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, La.; Emil Muri, 177 Cap Street, San Francisco, Calif.; John D. Corcoran, care of Labor Temple, Toronto, Ont., Canada; A. Colnot, 1408 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.; Philip Basler, 2313 Chickasaw Street, Cincinnati, O.; Charles Staff, 2322 Wheeler Street, Cincinnati, O.; J. Hollerbach, 14 Milk Street, Cincinnati, O.; Adam Huebner, International secretary-treasurer; Joseph Probst, international financial secretary; John Rader, international corresponding secretary; Joseph Oberfell, international recording secretary; Albert J. Kugler, international organizer.

International Headquarters, 2347-49-51 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O. Telephone, local and long distance, Avon 2678.

HELP URGED FOR HUNGRY REFUGEES

Relief Committee Welcomes Appeal Made by President Wilson—Need of Immediate Relief Is Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson's appeal, issued in Washington today, urging the American people to contribute to Armenian and Syrian relief, is welcomed by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief in this city as giving a much needed impetus to their campaign for funds. The committee feels that the campaign for the second Liberty Loan is past, should awaken to its responsibilities with respect to the suffering Armenians and Syrians, and should contribute more generously than in the past toward this relief work.

To encourage subscriptions in this city, Mayor Mitchel has issued a proclamation designating Nov. 10 and 11 as Armenian-Syrian relief days, and it is expected that other mayors throughout the country will take similar steps.

Recent cablegrams emphasize the necessity for prompt relief action. A cablegram just received from Tabriz shows that famine there is increasing, with wheat selling at \$6 a bushel. Many people are succumbing to hunger, and many will be unable to withstand the lack of clothes and bedding during the cold weather unless help is extended to them. There are in that district 40,000 Christian refugees and as many Kurds. Few refugees are arriving there now. The previous estimates cabled were based on half the present prices of relief supplies, and at least \$500,000 is needed in this district at once, besides \$100,000 monthly after the larger sum is sent.

A cablegram from Urumiah, Persia, via the American Consulate at Tiflis, Russia, says that if what the writer (Continued on page six, column one)



On the Isonzo front

Exerting great pressure against the Italian troops, the Austro-German forces have retaken Gorizia, recrossed the Isonzo and captured the Italian town of Clivdale.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

There does not seem to be much exaggeration in the German accounts of the defeat of the 2nd Italian army on the Isonzo. According to the Rome accounts this army gave way practically without fighting, surrendering wholesale, and retreating at the sight of the enemy. As a result Gorizia has been retaken, the Isonzo recrossed, and the Italian front passed in the direction of Clivdale. The Germans claim 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns, which is perfectly possible, but the Italian War Office insists that all the depots and stores were destroyed before the retreat took place, and Clivdale itself fired before the Austrians reached it.

There is, of course, no excuse for the rout of the Italians, and General Cadorna does not attempt any. It is not by any means even sure that large forces have been transferred from the Russian to the Italian border, though unquestionably some divisions have been.

The complete failure of the Russians is, of course, one of the most discreditable incidents in the campaign. Had it not been for the breaking of that prong of the pincers when the drives of this year began, the war might have been over. Now the Italian prong has splintered badly, and though all this will make no difference in the end, it does tend to prolong the struggle.

Meantime, in spite of the awful conditions in Flanders, the Allies there are steadily sapping their way to success. An attack by the French and Belgians, on Saturday, in the direction of Merckem on the western borders of Houthulst forest, succeeded in biting off what is known as the "Merckem peninsula," so rendering the German

(Continued on page two, column two)



Map shows the villages of Kippe, Aschoop and Verbrandemis, which are included in the so-called "Merckem Peninsula" that has now been captured by the allied forces

POLITICIANS BACK RUSSIA TO FINISH

Conference at Moscow Rejects All Thought of Separate Peace—Calls for Immediate Reorganization of the Army

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Monday)—The conference of politicians has passed two resolutions, the first stating that the Russian politicians, despite the German naval triumph and the serious menace to Petrograd, reject all thoughts of treason to the allied cause or of a separate peace and expressing the conviction that the Russian people will be strong enough to pursue the war to a conclusion corresponding to the Russian interest, honor, and dignity.

The second resolution instructs the conference representatives in the preliminary Parliament to insist on the Government immediately placing the army outside of politics, restricting the activity of regimental committees to exclusively economic duties, re-establishing discipline, restoring everywhere public order by proclaiming a state of war where anarchy is rife, and abandoning all dangerous attempts to restore the economic life of the country on socialist lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD (Monday)—General Alexieff has refused to attend the allied conference in Paris and General Golovin of the Russian military academy has been chosen as Russian military representative in his place. General Alexieff stated recently that if, on the eve of the Paris Conference, the Russian situation was not such as to give confidence in Russia's allies, he would not attend.

The Soviet lately reconsidered its peace program for the allied conference. After further examination it was decided completely to revise instructions which were declared unsatisfactory. The Cossacks will send their own representative to the conference, namely, Mr. Deitoff, president of the Cossack Alliance.

The Council of Peasant Delegates have almost unanimously condemned the holding of the district Soviets' Congress in Petrograd on Nov. 2, on the ground of liability of provoking civil war on the eve of the Constituent Assembly.

The officers of the Petrograd garrison have passed a resolution declaring the army practically nonexistent at present and the officers' authority nonexistent. They declare that far from the community being able to defend Russia, the approach of winter, subversive army aspirations, and loss of all responsibility, will complete the country's ruin.

It is time to declare openly, they say, that while not renouncing their duty they can only answer for themselves, not for their men. Mr. Kerensky has left for the front and the (Continued on page two, column three)

METHODIST STUDY OF CAMP PROBLEM

Dr. Wareing Deprecates Class Separation Which Knights of Columbus Distinction Means

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—"I have just returned from Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., where I investigated that very subject on behalf of the International Y. M. C. A., on request from the New York office," said Dr. E. C. Wareing, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, a leading Methodist Episcopal organ, when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called upon him for his views in the granting of exclusive privileges at cantonments to the Knights of Columbus. Dr. Wareing, situated as he is, in the Western Methodist Book Concern, one of the most important centers of Methodist publication activities, may be said to voice sentiments for a large Methodist following.

"I went to the selectives' cantonments at Chillicothe on request of Dr. N. Rice Best, acting publicity head of the International Y. M. C. A.," he explained, "I spoke to the boys at the Y. M. C. A. huts and am requested to return to help in the opening ceremonies of the big auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. I had opportunity to study the two activities which have sprung up at the camp—that of the

(Continued on page six, column seven)

PROJECT TO INVADE BRAZIL REVEALED

Translation of Dispatches Sent by von Luxburg Through Medium of Swedish Legation Indicate Designs of Germany

Buenos Aires, Argentina—

Dispatches from Rio Janeiro have been received here which state that the Brazilian foreign minister has made it known that translation of dispatches sent by Count von Luxburg, through the medium of the Swedish legation, while the count was German Minister to Argentina, has revealed a project for a German invasion of Southern Brazil.

The dispatches were sent to Washington for translation, and a demand voiced in the newspapers here that the Argentine Government either publish the Luxburg dispatches or authorize their publication by "a foreign government" is understood to refer to the United States. The Argentine Government is being criticized for its silence.

Various unofficial reports have been circulated here this year, relative to German activities such as last February that bands of armed Germans, presumably sailors interned in Argentina, had crossed the Brazilian border. At that time, also, it was stated that Carreira de Freitas, a former Brazilian deputy, denounced operations on in Southern Brazil, where there is a large German element, in connection with the Hamburg colonization company.

It was further reported that this company purposed to colonize a section of Southern Brazil, admitting only Germans. In April it was reported that Germans in Southern Brazilian states were concentrating, and that a German insurrection was being planned.

Belgian Plea Answered

Committee Recognizes Duty of Nations to Loyal War-Stricken People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following paper, written by His Excellency Councillor Ruy Barbosa, and signed by himself and Dr. Nilo Pecanha, Brazil's Minister of Foreign Relations, was telegraphed to all the Brazilian State governors and to the prefect of the Federal District, in the name of the relief committee organized by the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro, to obtain aid for the starving people of Belgium:

"In the name of a committee designated by representatives of every social and active class in the country for the purpose of meeting an appeal addressed to our Government by the people of Belgium, we have the honor to address to you this communication, requesting your cooperation to the end that Brazil's share in this work of Christian charity and human solidarity may correspond in efficaciousness and importance to the situation which we have taken in the war. His Majesty the King of Belgium has addressed an appeal to the Brazilian

(Continued on page six, column five)

REPORTS FROM 227 BANKS ARE MISSING

Official Uncompleted Figures for New England's Subscription to the Liberty Loan Give a Total of \$431,580,000

With reports from 227 of the 1073 New England banks missing and many of those reporting incomplete, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston today reported that this district subscribed to \$45,236,000 worth of Liberty bonds on the final day of the campaign, Saturday, bringing the grand total up to \$431,580,000, but officers in charge of the drive are confident that New England went over its maximum allotment of \$50,000,000 by at least \$25,000,000.

As many of the banks kept their doors open until midnight Saturday to accommodate purchasers, many of the reports do not include the entire business of the day, while those missing entirely are largely from outlying districts. Another factor which makes an accurate estimate of New England's showing in the campaign impossible, is the fact that the banks have until Thursday to make their final report, and it is believed that many who reported subscriptions for Saturday purposefully withheld some subscriptions to make up any deficits in their previous reports should there be any.

Many of the reports in Boston are missing or incomplete. However, it is certain that Boston went over its maximum quota of \$12,000,000 by at least \$8,572,000, making its aggregate not less than \$13,572,000. Today's report of the Federal Reserve Bank is as follows:

Oct 27 Total
Maine \$3,644,009 \$22,017,000
New Hampshire 2,453,000 14,527,000
Vermont 1,039,000 3,721,000
Rhode Island 754,000 40,682,000
Connecticut 7,324,000 57,918,000
Massachusetts 25,390,000 285,731,000

New England. \$45,236,000 \$131,580,000

The town of Weston, in proportion to its population, finished the campaign with the largest showing per capita of any unit in New England. With a population of 2500, its subscription was \$750,000, or at the rate of \$300 per capita.

(Continued on page two, column six)

WORK STARTED ON FISH PIER TRACKS

Actual work on a project which is expected to reduce the cost of fish to the consumer by facilitating its distribution, began this morning, when Harry B. Endicott, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and State Food Administrator for Massachusetts, and James J. Phelan, chairman of the subcommittee for Massachusetts, and James J. Phelan, chairman of the Massachusetts Fish and Poultry of the Massachusetts Food Conservation Committee, became voluntary laborers and turned the first earth for the laying of car tracks between Summer Street extension and the South Boston Fish Pier.

(Continued on page six, column five)

DAILY INDEX FOR OCTOBER 29, 1917

Art	Page 20
Everyman's Art	1
Side Lights on Spanish Show	1
Painting	1
Hudson River Painters	1
Laguna Beach Painters	1
New Boston Shows	10
Stock Market Quotations	14-15
Cotton Cloth Trade Situation	1
Dividends Declared	1
Produce Prices	1
Bond Houses and Liberty Loan	1
Bond Market Inactive	1
Weather Report	1
Children's Page	Page 12
Editorial	Page 22
The Oxford Candle	1
Ship a Prime Essential	1
Moral Defense for the Campus	1
The Baltic Provinces	1
Notes and Comments	1
European War—	
Methodist Study of Camp Problem	1
Official War Reports	1
Politicians Urge Russia to Continue in War	1
American Troops Now in Trenches	1
Explanation of Korniloff Act	1
Germany Blamed for Starting War	1
Aims of German War Party Exposed to His Countrymen by German Writer	1
General News	1
Liberty Loan Near Maximum	1
Brewers' Campaign Against Prohibition	1
Project of German Invasion of Brazil	1
Protestant Reformation Celebrations	1
Celebration of Italian Festival	1
Eclipse of the Sun to Be Observed	1
Purposes of League of Small and Subject Nationalities Attacked	5
Helping Aliens to Become Americans	5
Helping Aliens to Become Americans	5
German Influence	6
Denver Mint Working Double Time	7
Factors Use in Americanization	7
Business Chamber of Commerce Favors Price Control	9
Power Given to New England Fuel Administrator to Buy Coal	9
Heavy Apple Crop in Massachusetts	9
President Ursprung Food Economy	9
News of the Water Front	10
The Real Estate Market	10
Soft Goods Market Ordered Raised	10
Secretary McAdoo Urges Full Suffrage for Women	11

so for having moderated their demands, while in relation to some fundamentals it appears they are out for the same objects as the army juntas. The army after all is attached to some of the reactionary elements.

The Government finally authorized the members of the Assembly to meet in the committee rooms of the Chamber to discuss "economic and administrative affairs." The opening of such a series of meetings was arranged, curiously enough, for today.

The president of the military junta has made a statement summarizing the demands. He declares: "All we demand is we shall be well governed without belligerent enterprises. We yearn for interior peace which assures progress. It is untrue there are differences within the army, for 9000 officers give their assistance and respect to the central junta of defense. Our aspirations are these: We demand an end of that favoritism dominant in the army today. We want morality and justice, that it should be respected and defended."

It is noteworthy that the army has announced itself specially opposed to the attitude and policy of the Minister of Interior, Señor Sanchez Huerra, also that the King recently conferred a high decoration upon Señor Huerra for his handling of the revolutionary strike, while La Epoca is running a five-peseta public subscription fund for a testimonial to him.

The Government's food failure, the serious coal shortage, the transport question, the ever increasing demonstrations of the fact that Spain cannot be quite independent of the war, the harassing tactics of Germanophiles and the bad impression caused by governmental and official weakness regarding the escape of the German submarine from Cadiz—these and others are among the chief factors in the present situation.

No direct war question is on the surface, although a strong section of the parliamentary assembly is for breaking relations with Germany, especially as evidence is accumulating of German machinations in Spanish Morocco. Also it is felt that Spain may risk losing touch with Latin America.

The situation is full of the greatest possibilities, and literally anything may happen. There is a strong feeling that only a national government or the continuation of the Dato Ministry can hold the surging forces in check, and that perhaps not for long.

Saturday—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned. It is stated that the King inquired of Señor Dato whether the moment had not arrived to consult the political leaders. Señor Dato then informed the King that he could not remain in office without his full confidence and tendered his resignation, emphasizing, however, that the Conservative Party would fully support the new Government. The Government supported the Prime Minister and in the afternoon the King opened the usual negotiations with politicians.

BRITAIN HEARS OF AMERICAN TROOPS

LONDON, England (Monday)—News that the American troops had fired their first shot of the war on the western front took the place of honor in the Sunday papers with the first American official statement from Paris. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm by the American congressmen who are here. They said it would carry profound satisfaction to the people of America.

Telling of the event, the correspondent of the Weekly Dispatch says:

"The Allies are extremely fortunate in having American troops take a place in the line at a comparatively quiet time of the year. During the winter they will have ample opportunity of mastering the intricacies of trench warfare which never can be taught satisfactorily behind the lines. Within four or five months they should become seasoned troops and the Allies confidently look to a great display when they 'go over the top'."

PARIS, France (Monday)—The first American communication announcing the presence of American troops in the trenches on the battle front, to which Foreign Minister Barthou made reference Thursday night, was printed prominently in all the morning newspapers on Sunday. The newspapers in editorial articles express joy over the announcement.

BRITISH AND GERMAN DESTROYERS IN CLASH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—An Admiralty statement issued yesterday says:

Six British and French torpedo boat destroyers patrolling off the Belgian coast on Saturday afternoon sighted and attacked three German torpedo boat destroyers and 17 airplanes. Two direct hits were obtained on one of the enemy destroyers, which immediately retired under the protection of their land batteries.

The airplane formation was not broken by the fire of the antiaircraft guns on our destroyers. Each of the airplanes dropped three bombs in the vicinity of our vessels, which suffered no damage, aside from two men being slightly wounded.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN PASSES AWAY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Prince Christian passed away last evening in London.

Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who for many years had held the position of High Steward of Windsor and Chief Ranger of the Park, was married in 1866 to the Princess Helena, a daughter of Queen Victoria. When changes were made in the titles of the British royal family, last June, the family of Prince Christian dropped the name of Schleswig-Holstein.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

hold on the forest a little more difficult. How difficult the hold all along this line is becoming may be seen in the semi-official comments of Major Morath, in the Berlin Deutsche Tages Zeitung. Major Morath is now carefully explaining that the Dixmude-Warneton line has become untenable, and that the Germans will have to retire from it. This is by way of insisting on the fact that the Allies will be no nearer their objective on this account.

The Attack on Italy

Was Foreseen by Allies, but Weight of Offensive a Surprise

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The military situation, especially on the Italian front, has become critical, and published comment reveals anxiety that the western Allies shall do everything necessary to prevent Italy going the way of Serbia in the autumn of 1915 and Rumania in the autumn of 1916. While the Austro-German thrust was to the general public bolt from the clear sky, the possibility had been envisaged by the Italian and other allied general staffs, though the weight of the thrust apparently caused surprise. In the spring there was evidence of German plans to attack Italy, referred to in The Christian Science Monitor at the time, rumors as to a possible attack on France through Switzerland. For various reasons, Germany apparently waited to see how the new Hindenburg tactics would succeed in the West, and, now, as during the past two autumns, is undertaking efforts to redeem the general situation, political and military, by concentrated attack at the most favorable point with the advantage still left to her of interior lines.

Various explanations are advanced for choice of Italy, including the theory that Germany wishes to scatter the western allies, reserves to secondary theaters thereby destroying their plans for next year in the West. The Kaiser's visit to Sofia and Constantinople on this assumption is attributed to a desire to set Bulgaria going against General Sarrail with Salonika as a reward and Turkey going against Baghdad or Egypt.

Nothing further has been heard of the strong Turkish force under Gen. von Falkenhayn reported concentrating lately at Aleppo. Germany is apparently relying on the weather or Flanders mud and, possibly, on "pill boxes" in the West, on Russian disintegration in the East. She has concentrated 300,000 Austro-German troops from the Russo-Rumanian front with corresponding artillery and aircraft against Italy. The turning of the Italian left and the forcing of the hills on the upper Isonzo constitutes, ultimately, a threat to Udine and to the communications of the Italian army invading Austria and lately menacing Trieste. Special attention concerns itself with whether Gen. Cadorna can reply as he did to Austria's Trentino offensive, whether Sir Douglas Haig and General Pétain can relieve the pressure on Italy, whether there is any chance of a counter by Russia in Galicia, and whether direct help will be necessary for Italy, and how soon can be provided.

As it is, British batteries are reported in the thick of the fighting. General Pétain's remarkable victory opening way to Laon and Sir Douglas Haig's advance inside the forest of Houthulst, the capture of which is precedent to capturing the remainder of the ridge, encourages public opinion here. At the same time it awaits Sir Eric Geddes' speech in the House of Commons this week with some impatience, of which the most remarkable symptom is the Daily Mail's attack on Admiral Jellicoe. There are again signs in the press of a desire for a greater naval offensive, roused partly by the apparent inability to assist Russia in the Baltic and by the success of the German raid on convoys of neutral ships in the North Sea.

Activity in Meuse Sector

PARIS, France (Monday)—Violent fighting in the Meuse sector was reported in today's official statement.

After a heavy bombardment on the right bank of the river, around La Chaume wood and Bezonvau, the Germans attacked and succeeded in gaining a footing on about 500 yards of advanced French lines north of Caubieres wood. A counter-attack, the war office asserted, retook the greater portion of this gain. Heavy artillery fire was reported from north of Drailbank (Belgium) and on the Aisne and Hurebise.

Peninsula Evacuated

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Evacuation by the Germans of the Wider Peninsula was formally announced in today's war office statement.

Great Raiding Activity

LONDON, England (Monday)—Great raiding activity of British and Belgian troops in Flanders was reported in today's official statement. "Opposite us we raided the enemy at night," Sir Douglas Haig reported. "In the neighborhood of Reutel hostile reconnoitering detachments were repulsed. North of Merchem a Belgian patrol captured a German post of 21 men yesterday. North of Dixmude a successful Belgian raid brought back 23 prisoners and a machine gun."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official report issued on Sunday night follows:

In Flanders there was lively artillery activity near Dixmude and at Houthulst Wood. At the Oise-Aisne

Canal near Filain there were local engagements. In the East nothing of importance occurred.

The Italian second and third armies are in retreat toward the west. Our pursuit is advancing rapidly from the mountains as far as the sea. Up to the present 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns have been enumerated.

An earlier announcement follows: Rapid development of the united attack on the Isonzo again brought entire success on Saturday. The Italian forces which sought to prevent our divisions from emerging from the mountains were thrown back by powerful thrusts. In the evening German troops forced their way into the burning town of Cividale, the first town in point of position in the plain.

The Italian front as far as the Adriatic Sea is wavering. Our troops are pressing forward on the whole line. Gorizia, the much disputed town in the Isonzo battles, was taken early this morning by Austro-Hungarian divisions.

The number of prisoners has been increased to more than 80,000, and the number of guns to more than 600.

Western theater of war, army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the firing of the artillery along the Yser lowlands was more intense than previously, especially near Dixmude. Between Blanckaert Lake and the Menin-Ypres road, the artillery fire increased at times to great violence. In the morning the enemy troops again attacked at the point of their shallow penetration southwest of Houthulst Wood, without gaining greater advantages than on previous days.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: At the Oise-Aisne Canal there was an increase in the activity of the artillery near Brancourt and Anizy-le-Chateau. In the afternoon strong French forces pressed forward, deeply echeloned, against our troops on the Chemin des Dames, east of Filain, and northwest of Bray.

Everywhere they were repulsed sanguinely. Near Souain, Tuhure and Mesnil, in Champagne, our thrusting troops carried through enterprises successfully. On the eastern bank of the Meuse the French maintained a strong fire in the trenches recently won by us in Chaume Wood.

Eastern theater of war: There were no large military operations.

Sunday—The German official report issued yesterday reads:

The operation prepared under the personal supreme leadership of His Apostolic Majesty Emperor Charles of Austria, King of Hungary, against the main force of the Italian army, developing with the collaboration of the incomparable thrusting power of the German troops which are advancing shoulder to shoulder with their brave brothers-in-arms to battle on the Isonzo, has achieved great successes. The second Italian army is defeated.

Favored by good weather, German and Austro-Hungarian divisions, breaking the resistance of the enemy forces many times, pressed forward irresistibly over heights and through the valleys. The steep mountain ridge of Stol was captured by the royal and imperial twenty-second rifle division. The strongly fortified summit of Monte Matajur, 1641 meters high, fell on Thursday morning, 23 hours after the beginning of our attack at Tolmino.

The official report issued on Saturday says: After having crossed our boundary line between Monte Cain and the head of the Jurdio Valley, the enemy troops are attempting to reach an opening on the plains.

On the Carso the hostile effort is increasing. Strong offensive thrusts by the enemy forces were repulsed by our troops.

The town of Cividale lies on the River Natisone, some nine miles northeast of the important railway junction of Udine in the foothills of the Julian Alps. It is a place of some 5000 inhabitants and beyond it stretches the plains of Northern Italy.

Captured since yesterday morning in Belgium exceeds 1100, including 300 taken by the French.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday says:

In Belgium we continued to make progress on our left, at the Laighe Peninsula, and reduced a number of small islands held by the enemy forces. The number of prisoners taken since Saturday exceeds 200.

On the Aisne front there was intermittent artillery fighting, which was very lively in the region of Hurebise. In Champagne we repulsed an enemy attack in the sector of Maisons. We penetrated a German trench south of Forges brook, on the left bank of the Meuse, and brought back prisoners. Elsewhere the night was calm.

Sunday—The French official statement, issued on Saturday, reads:

In Belgium our attack, begun at 5:15 in the morning, developed during the course of the day with full success on both sides of the road between Ypres and Dixmude. Our troops captured all the German positions on a front of four kilometers, and a mean depth of two kilometers, despite stubborn resistance by the enemy troops, who suffered very heavy losses.

On the right we reached the western outskirts of Houthulst Forest and captured the villages of Verbrandeheide, Aschhoop, Mercken and Kippe, as well as a great number of strongly fortified farms. We took about 100 prisoners.

On the Aisne front there was feebly activity on the part of the enemy artillery. We made new progress before the Chevigny spur and further east occupied the Froldmont farm.

There was lively artillery fighting during the day in the region of the Monts and on the right bank of the Meuse.

Eastern Theater, Oct. 26.—The British carried out a raid in the Struma valley south of Seres, capturing a machine gun and bringing back 60 prisoners, including two officers. The Bulgarians left 60 men who had fallen on the ground.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Yesterday's official report says:

The failure to resist on the part of some units forming our second army, which in cowardice retired without fighting or surrendered to the enemy forces, allowed the Austro-German forces to break into our left wing on the Julian front.

The valiant efforts of other troops did not enable them to prevent the enemy forces from advancing into the sacred soil of our fatherland. We are now withdrawing our line according to the plan prepared. All stores and depots in the evacuated places were destroyed.

The record of many memorable battles fought with success by our brave soldiers during 2½ years of war is sufficient to assure the commander-in-chief that the army to which the honor and safety of the country are confided will know how to fulfill its duty.

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ALSACE-LORRAINE IS CALLED ONLY ISSUE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Only France's determination to recover Alsace-Lorraine stands in the way of an immediate ending of the war, the Vorwaerts thinks.

The latest proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies, the Socialist organ declares, "confirm Foreign Minister von Kuehnlmann's interpretation

that there is no issue prevailing outside that of Alsace-Lorraine, regarding which a complete understanding is impossible. Germany, under present circumstances, cannot surrender

Alsace-Lorraine. No one in Germany is even thinking of making France a present of the two provinces, and it would seem the French do not want them in the form of a gift.

They demand Alsace-Lorraine as a symbol of their victory over the Germans, not a victory of successful defense and complete self-preservation, which they might have today, but a victory of conquest, a victory so complete that the defeated party would be forced to accept terms equivalent to abject humiliation.

To achieve this victory the French want to continue the war. France wants to permit more Frenchmen to die in order that Germans may become French citizens. Not only does it want to sacrifice Frenchmen, but also Russians, Englishmen, Italians, Belgians, Serbians, Rumanians and Portuguese. All mankind is to be hurled into the yawning jaws of hell because of this one issue of Alsace-Lorraine. The French Government so wills it, and we are sorry to say we cannot prevent it.

ZEPPELIN DISAPPEARS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—Search has been made every day for traces of the Zeppelin which disappeared over the Mediterranean on Saturday, Oct. 20, but without result. The Zeppelin was apparently lost to view at 6:35 in the evening, about 45 miles south of Hyeres Islands. The pursuing airmen stated that they saw the Zeppelin descending nose downwards toward the sea.

The number of German prisoners

LIBERTY LOAN IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

Officials Believe Totals Will Approach \$6,000,000,000—Loyalty of People Overcomes Every Obstacle Presented

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second

Liberty Loan has passed the maximum quota of \$5,000,000,000, and officials strongly believe that final returns from all sections of the country will bring the total close to \$6,000,000,000. At the outset of the campaign, government officials had many obstacles to contend with, all of which seriously threatened the success of the campaign. In some sections there appeared to be a general apathy. In others there was overconfidence. Again, various schemes were engineered by German agents and propagandists to make the loan unpopular. In spite of all these obstacles, government officials, aided by 2,000,000 volunteers workers throughout the country, succeeded not only in raising the allotted \$3,000,000,000 but subscriptions aggregating over \$5,000,000,000, the maximum amount hoped for.

Treasury officials have announced that the final figures of the second Liberty Loan will be given out Nov. 1.

The United States Government raised only \$3,000,000,000 through the sale of bonds during the Civil War.

There was lively artillery fighting during the day in the region of the Monts and on the right bank of the Meuse.

On the right we reached the western outskirts of Houthulst Forest and captured the villages of Verbrandeheide, Aschhoop, Mercken and Kippe, as well as a great number of strongly fortified farms. We took about 100 prisoners.

On the Aisne front there was feebly activity on the part of the enemy artillery. We made new progress before the Chevigny spur and further east occupied the Froldmont farm.

GERMANY BLAMED FOR STARTING WAR

Conclusions Drawn From Information in France Show German Chancellor's Telegram Made 'Catastrophe Inevitable'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The subject of war responsibility has formed the gist of some statements appearing in *Le Temps*, to which a reply has been made by Count Pourtalès, former German Ambassador in St. Petersburg, in the *Basler Nachrichten*. In a subsequent issue of the French journal, the conclusions to be drawn from the information published by the *Temps*, and the Ambassador's reply, form the subject of an editorial in which the attention of the Reichstag is called to the fact that "on July 29, 1914, a telegram from the German Chancellor rendered the catastrophe (of the war) inevitable."

In the *Temps* of Sept. 13 appeared, under the heading "War Responsibility," the following statement: "We are in a position, owing to information received from Petrograd, to define, in what circumstances the general mobilization of the Russian army began during the last days of July, 1914. At the moment when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, July 28, Russia had only taken preparatory steps to mobilization in the military districts of Kieff, Odessa, Kazan and Moscow, taken with some secret measures

in Warsaw, Vilna and Petersburg. The secret measures are to be explained by the attitude of Germany, who was rapidly pushing forward her military preparations and who—this impression was confirmed by the conversations between the German Ambassador Pourtalès with Sazonoff—was supporting the unbending attitude of Austria. On July 29, Petersburg heard of the bombardment of Belgrade. On the same day M. de Pourtalès took decisive action with regard to M. Sazonoff. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the German Ambassador read to the Russian Minister a telegram, signed by Chancellor Bethmann, in which Germany announced her decision to mobilize if Russia did not suspend her preparatory measures, even those which could be taken without involving mobilization. Should Russia not obey, Germany would then attack at once. Immediately after the departure of the German Ambassador, the Tsar telephoned to M. Sazonoff announcing that he had just received a telegram from William II: the German Emperor pressed Nicholas II not to allow things to drift into war. M. Sazonoff replied by informing the Tsar of the step which had just been taken by Count Pourtalès, and pointed out the contradiction which existed between the two simultaneous manifestations on the part of Germany. The Tsar, justly indignant, authorized his Minister for Foreign Affairs to consult the Minister for War and the chief of the headquarter staff on the subject of the Russian mobilization.

"This conference took place immediately. After having thoroughly examined the situation, the three men agreed that necessary measures should be taken in time to prevent a German attack, and that a partial mobilization was calculated to retard a general mobilization. The result of the deliberation was communicated to the Tsar by telephone, and he replied, also by telephone, that he approved of the dispositions to be taken. Towards 10 o'clock in the evening, the Minister for War telephoned to M. Sazonoff that he had received an order from the Emperor to suspend the general mobilization. This order had been given after the receipt of another telegram from William II, but on the very next day, alarming information regarding the military preparations of Germany both on land and sea reached the Russian ministers for War and of Marine. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon M. Sazonoff was received by the Tsar, at the Peterhof Palace, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs explained how Germany was systematically refusing all the diplomatic combinations which aimed at the preservation of peace. The Tsar then gave the authorization to proceed with the general mobilization, the order for which was issued that very evening and posted up in the streets on the morning of the 31st.

"Such is the plain statement of facts," comments the *Temps*. "It is sufficient to show that the Russian mobilization was provoked by a threat on the part of Germany. It also leads to the conclusion that William II was endeavoring to deceive the Tsar in order the more certainly to conquer France and Russia."

In the *Basler Nachrichten* of Sept. 21 appeared a reply from Count Pourtalès to the *Temps* statement. "Contrary to the affirmations of the *Temps*, it was not on July 29, 1914, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but only on July 29, at 7 o'clock in the evening, that Pourtalès communicated to M. Sazonoff the telegram of the Chancellor, in which the German Government informed the Russian Government that it would mobilize should Russia not immediately suspend her military preparations. On that same day, in a conversation which took place between 12 and 1 o'clock, M. Sazonoff had already made it known that Russia had decided to mobilize against Austria. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the other hand, took place the famous conversation between General Janushevitch and the German military attaché. When at 7 o'clock in the evening, Count Pourtalès handed in the telegram from von Bethmann-Hollweg, he pointed out to M. Sazonoff that the telegram implied no threat."

The *Temps* is of the opinion that there will be no difficulty in throwing definite light on this point of history, but it goes on to point out that the statement of the German Ambassador does not exactly lighten the responsibilities of Germany. "Count Pourtalès

says that in the morning of July 29, 1914, he had two conversations with M. Sazonoff. He is thus in agreement with the Russian Orange Book, but, at the same time, in disagreement with the German White Book, which only mentions one Sazonoff-Pourtalès conversation on the 29th. The telegram in which the Count de Pourtalès tells of this interview is in the White Book, and ends in the following significant manner:

"I added very gravely that, for the moment, any Austro-Serbian question had passed into the background, in the presence of the danger of a European conflagration, and I did all I could to make this danger plain to the Minister. I found it impossible to make M. Sazonoff depart from the idea that Serbia could not now be left in the charge of Russia."

In diplomatic language this meant that Germany had placed the Russian Minister in the following dilemma: either Russia must abandon the Serbs, or else she would have Germany to deal with. If the rectification published by Count Pourtalès in reply to the *Temps* is to be credited, this conversation took place "between 12 and 1 o'clock." The other conversation—the one during which the German Ambassador handed to M. Sazonoff the telegram from Chancellor Bethmann—does not even appear in the White Book. But if the German Ambassador went on July 29 between 12 and 1 very gravely to threaten M. Sazonoff with a European war, how did the German military attaché have the audacity to ask the Russian Chief of the Headquarters Staff, two hours later, for explanations as to the military precautions which were being taken by Russia?

"And if the German Ambassador, not satisfied with having made such statements between 12 and 1, returned at 7 o'clock with a telegram from the Chancellor, threatening Russia with a German mobilization, what audacity is today required of the Berlin Government to enable it to pretend that Russian generals were to blame in maintaining their mobilization measures on the night of the 29th or 30th? To how many threats on the part of Germany was Russia supposed to listen, before she took her precautions?

"It is true," continues the *Temps*, "that the Count de Pourtalès adds that the Bethmann telegram 'implies no threat.' But it is hard to see what would constitute a menace, if to tell the Russian Government that Germany would mobilize should Russia not immediately suspend her military preparations, was not one. Besides, there is a very simple way of judging the decisive 'démarche' taken by the German Ambassador on July 29: it is to publish the Bethmann telegram which the Count de Pourtalès handed to M. Sazonoff. The German Government has never allowed that document to see the light of day. Why? Is it not because it is afraid of making it clear that on July 29, 1914, it addressed a kind of ultimatum to Russia?"

In the editorial which the *Temps* publishes in its issue of Sept. 25 and which it heads with the words: "The Crime of July 29, 1914," it says: "Herr Michaelis needed singular audacity to enable him to accuse M. Sazonoff and the Russian Headquarters Staff with having started the war, under the pretext that they refused to interrupt their military preparations on the night of the 29th and 30th of July. After the threat of the Count de Pourtalès, what was there left to do, but hastily prepare for the war to which Germany had herself referred? Up till now the European war appeared to have begun with the German ultimatum of Aug. 31; and the Berlin Government has imagined every kind of explanation to 'justify' that ultimatum. Since the interview with Count Pourtalès, which confirms and completes most usefully Document 53 of the Russian Orange Book, the beginning of the conflict must be set 45 hours earlier. It was a telegram from the German Chancellor on July 29 that made the catastrophe inevitable. All the German explanations immediately fall to the ground without any necessity for further discussion."

RELICS OF GARIBALDI EXHIBITED IN MILAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MILAN, Italy.—The exhibition of Garibaldian relics recently opened in Milan contains objects of interest connected with all the chief episodes in the career of the great Italian leader, and so may be said to form a record of the history of the struggle for Italian liberty and unity. The exhibits are arranged chronologically. The first room contains memorials of the 10 years spent by Garibaldi in South America, when, after taking part in the Genoese rising in 1834, the first of many revolts with which his name was to be associated, he was obliged to fly from the country. Much of the knowledge of guerrilla warfare of which Garibaldi afterwards made such good use was gained in South America, and the exhibition contains the banner of the Italian legion who followed him so devotedly in the war between Montevideo and Buenos Aires. In 1848 Garibaldi returned to Italy, and the exhibition contains many records, in the shape of pictures, manuscripts, photographs, medals, arms and uniforms of his subsequent career and also of that of other Italian patriots with whom he was associated. It would have been interesting, on account of his early association with Garibaldi, if Signor Carcano, the Minister for Public Instruction, had been able to fulfill his wish of being present at the opening of the exhibition on the anniversary of the 20th of September.

In the speech made on that occasion Signor Benedetti, who came from Rome as the representative of the Commune, recapitulated the chief episodes of Garibaldi's career, and alluded to the well-known statue of the great leader on horseback on the heights of the Janiculum overlooking Rome, awaiting the speaker, the coming of the new greatness of Italy.

CELEBRATIONS OF ITALIAN FESTIVAL

Event Commemorates Day General Cadorna's Troops Took Possession of Rome in 1870

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The National Festival which commemorates that September day in 1870 when the troops of the Italian Government, led by General Cadorna, took possession of Rome, has been celebrated this year with especial enthusiasm. It is perhaps natural that at a time when the fact that the unity of Italy is being consummated through the present war is so frequently insisted on by writers and speakers, the day which marked such an epoch in the history of the achievement of that liberty should be held in honor. On the morning of Sept. 20, 47 years ago, the Italian troops entered Rome by a breach in the wall near the Porta Pia, and before night all Rome, with the exception of the Leonine city, was in their hands, and the terms of surrender had been agreed upon. The papal troops spent the night in the great square before St. Peters, and next day marched out of Rome with their arms and baggage, being saluted as they passed by the Italian army with military honors. They then laid down their arms in the Villa Belvidere and went by train to Civita Vecchia. The present commander-in-chief of the Italian armies is the son of the General Cadorna, under whose leadership the Italian troops occupied Rome.

On Sept. 20, this year, the Mayor of Rome sent the following telegraph to General Cadorna. "On the anniversary of the date which every Italian heart holds most sacred, Rome's thoughts turn with affection and gratitude to the son of Raffaele Cadorna, the victorious leader, to whom the country looks confidently for the fulfillment of its destinies." General Cadorna replied that on that day, sacred to the destinies of Italy, he was deeply moved at hearing his father's name coupled with that of the eternal city. With the same faith with which his father had entered Rome, by the breach at Porta Pia, he himself sent his reverent salutation to Rome with that of the army which was fighting for the fulfillment of the greatness and freedom of their country.

Rome was a scene of enthusiastic celebrations. The city was hung with flags, even the tramways being decorated. Patriotic manifestoes were posted up by different Liberal Associations in which the historical day was commemorated in glowing terms. In the Via XX Setembre, near the Porta Pia and the famous breach by which the Italian troops entered national flags and flags of the Commune of Rome had been hoisted. In accordance with an arrangement made by the Permanent Committee of the 20th of September the scholars from all the schools of Rome assembled at the Capitol and went in procession to the monument commemorating the breach at the Porta Pia where they deposited a laurel wreath inscribed, "From the youth of Rome." During the morning, in the Piazza Siena, in the presence of a large gathering of people, General Marien distributed medals for bravery to a number of soldiers and reviewed the troops present, after which a speech was made by Professor Orestano of the University of Palermo.

In the afternoon crowds filled the Piazza Venezia for some time before the procession was due to start for the breach near the Porta Pia. Having arrived at the historic spot, after a speech had been made by Signor Tittoni, the Mayor, Prince Colonna, amid great applause, read the patriotic telegrams which he had exchanged on the occasion, with the King. He went on to speak of the splendid courage of the Italian Army, which was conquering terrible obstacles on the Carso and of the great day that they were celebrating. On that day, Italy, free and united, had once more taken the place which civilization and right assigned to her, and the dispersed and divided peoples had become one nation, conscious of its strength and confident of its future.

The celebrations of that day had never before had such a solemnity. While they rendered a tribute of gratitude to their soldiers, their thoughts turned to the premier soldier of Italy, His Majesty the King. Their thoughts also turned to Luigi Cadorna, who had been called upon to write the last page of the history of the Italian Risorgimento, and to his venerated father. They thought, too, of those other armies beyond the frontiers of Italy, which on other battlefields were sharing with them the sorrows and the enthusiasms of this war of redemption, they thought above all of Belgium and of her heroic resistance. Great applause followed the conclusion of the speech, and much enthusiasm was shown by those present.

The day was celebrated in Milan with processions, and by the opening of an exhibition of Garibaldian relics. Signor Borelli telephoned his regret that he was unable to be present at the ceremony, and the Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Carcano, who was also unable to be present, sent a representative. Turin and Venice were decorated with flags, and patriotic celebrations took place in both cities, as well as in Genoa, Bologna, Perugia, Ancona, and many other towns.

IRISH HARVEST NOTES

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Reports from various parts of Ireland give a better account of the harvest than was anticipated in some places. The crops are said to be heavy on the whole, and reaping has been laborious owing to the way in which the straw has been tangled by the wind and rain. This has made labor important, and it is interesting to learn how the

problem has been faced by the farmer. The three following experiences are probably typical of what has occurred in other places. A Kilkenny farm needing six extra harvesters, applied in good time to the Department of Agriculture. On the appointed day, the six men arrived, rather to the surprise of the employer. They were welcomed and well housed and turned out to be very efficient workers. The men, who all came from Connemara, were small farmers who had usually gone to England for the harvest. The chief difficulty seemed to be to find enough for them to do on days when reaping could not be carried on, but the men turned out to be experts in other ways; one was a mason, and another a good Thatcher, and all were ready to turn their hands to any job, and were quick and cheerful. Six students from Queen's College, Belfast, went to help on a Tipperary farm. They had house to themselves and their employer said he could not wish for a more useful and cheerful set of workers. In the northern counties, the harvest is proving very satisfactory, and in one district where a large factory had to close down, some of the men having gone on strike for better pay, extra labor was easily secured. Some thousand women who were affected were glad to get good pay and a thorough change of occupation, for a time, in the harvest fields.

PROSPECTS OF THE GERMAN HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Dr. Böhme, a member of the Reichstag, has furnished the National Liberal press with what appears to be a well-informed estimate of the new harvest.

He writes that the quality of the bread-corn crop is so excellent that it will probably compensate for what he refers to as the insufficient quantity produced in the sandy districts of Middle and part of East Germany; but his remark that, if foddering of beasts is prohibited as strictly as before, the bread-corn supply, like that of 1915, will be adequate, would seem to indicate that the present harvest is no improvement on that of a year officially described as exceptionally poor. The potato supply, Dr. Böhme continues, seems less assured. The early crop is scanty, but the quality good enough to make it sufficient for the restricted ration of five pounds a week. The result of the late potato harvest cannot yet be predicted, but even if it is favorable, Dr. Böhme points out, the important task of supplying the needs of the towns will remain to be negotiated. In view of the transport difficulties in this connection, he urges that official drivers should be lightened by encouraging the tendency on the part of urban populations to procure their supplies direct from the growers, and he even considers it would be perhaps advisable to allow such consumers a ration somewhat in excess of that obtained from the communal authorities, and also to allow a small advance in price to the grower. These measures, he considers, should be especially adopted in the neighborhood of large towns, and at the same time the export restrictions issued by the Landräte should be abolished.

As, however, Dr. Böhme continues, a sufficient supply of bread and potatoes can be obtained only by dint of the prohibition of foddering, there will consequently be less fat; for, taking the average of the Empire, the summer grain and raw fodder harvests are very scarce, and there will be a shortage of fodder for cattle, especially pigs, unless the potato harvest exceeds all expectations.

AN OFFICER TELLS OF "TAXI-DRIVING"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—I shared a railway carriage (writes "R." in the *Manchester Guardian*) with a young officer in khaki and the "wings" of the Royal Flying Corps on his breast. We talked, and he gave me lessons in new uses of the English language. "Off to France again," he said, "and jolly glad of it. I'm fed up with taxi-cab driving." "Taxi-cab driving?" I queried. "Well, that's what we call it. You see, I've been up at X for three months piloting machines for the young Hunns. That's what we call taxi-cab driving." Piloting machines for young Hunns? I ex aimed, more mystified than before. "You don't mean to say that?" "Oh! don't mistake me; they are not young Hunns from Donington Hall; we call cabs who are learning to fly and men who are learning to observe and use guns and cameras in aeroplanes Hunns. Frightful slow game taxi-driving for Hunns, especially when you are the target."

"When you are the target?" "Yes, that's right. You see, we fly a slow machine which trails a target behind it, and other machines fly up and pot at the target—at least the Hunns do the potting." "I hope the target has a long tail rope." "Wire, it is. Twenty yards or so. They miss the target sometimes and get us; had half a dozen ventilations in the tail of my old f's one day last week." "Good heaven, they might have got you!" "It's all in the day's work, but when you've heard 'Archie' barking the pop-pop-pop of a Hun at practice doesn't put the wind up." "Bit of a strain, isn't it?" "Being potted at? Not much; it's a million to one against your being biffed even by a nervous Hun. The real strain is the monotony of waiting for them to come and do their work. Sometimes the C. O. keeps us up there with nothing doing just to stuff his old tally of hours of flight. If it were not for the reading—" "The what?" "The reading: I always take a novel up with me." "To read when you are flying?" "We all do that; if it's a clear sky and not too bumpy the old bus nearly manages herself." "But isn't that very risky?" "Taxi-driving risky? Lord, no! That's why we call it taxi-driving."

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EXPLANATION OF KORNILOFF ACTS

Russian General Said to Have Been Thoroughly Misled by Certain Minor Personalities, Especially Mr. Vladimir Lvoff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—General Korniloff's participation in the recent counter-revolutionary plot was a surprise to many of those who had most closely followed his career and his recent rise to the supreme command. Since the rebellion was defeated it has become apparent that certain minor personalities in the political world played a considerable part in precipitating the revolt, and it has been declared that General Korniloff was thoroughly misled by these individuals, especially Mr. Vladimir Lvoff, former procurator of the Holy Synod and a brother of the first Prime Minister of the revolution. To this view, Mr. Savinoff, formerly Assistant Minister of War, gives emphatic support in a long statement to the *Bourse Gazette*.

Mr. Savinoff, although one of the strongest supporters of the revolution, was in favor of drastic efforts to restore discipline and cohesion in the Russian Army and was understood to support General Korniloff's demands for the reinstatement of capital punishment behind the lines as well as at the front. Besides attributing the blame for a fatal misunderstanding, which brought General Korniloff into conflict with Mr. Kerensky, Mr. Savinoff's statement makes clear his own share in the events leading up to the revolution.

In his statement Mr. Savinoff shows that the fact that a counter-revolutionary plot was being hatched at main headquarters and in the country was well known to Mr. Kerensky and others beforehand. Mr. Philonenko, Government Commissioner at main headquarters, proposed, among other steps, to arrest General Lukhovsky, Chief of Staff, and other army chiefs who were involved in the plot. Mr. Kerensky, believing in the loyalty of General Lukhovsky and the other army chiefs, opposed their arrest. Mr. Savinoff remains convinced that General Korniloff was not involved in the movement, but that General Lukhovsky and the others certainly were. Despite the difficulties created by the plot, Mr. Savinoff was able to collaborate with General Korniloff in drafting a plan for the reestablishment of capital punishment behind the lines, the militarization of the railway and war industries and, in the event of Maximilian disorders, the proclamation of martial law in Petrograd and Moscow.

At first Mr. Kerensky disapproved of this project and Mr. Savinoff resigned, to be quickly recalled, Mr. Kerensky finally approving of his plan. Mr. Savinoff then endeavored to save General Korniloff from the counter-revolutionary plot, and proceeded to main headquarters on Sept. 4 with the scheme approved by Mr. Kerensky and with instructions from the Prime Minister to ask for the dispatch to Petrograd of a cavalry corps to deal with the apprehended Maximilian disorders. As, however, Dr. Böhme continues, a sufficient supply of bread and potatoes can be obtained only by dint of the prohibition of foddering, there will consequently be less fat; for, taking the average of the Empire, the summer grain and raw fodder harvests are very scarce, and there will be a shortage of fodder for cattle, especially pigs, unless the potato harvest exceeds all expectations.

Unfortunately, while he was traveling back to Petrograd, Mr. Vladimir Lvoff was en route from Petrograd to main headquarters, where he arrived on Sept. 7. There, Mr. Lvoff informed General Korniloff that he had been personally instructed by Mr. Kerensky to ask him to choose one of the three following courses in view of the impossibility of Mr. Kerensky continuing in power: (1) Mr. Kerensky to resign and General Korniloff to form a new cabinet in which Mr. Kerensky should

be included; (2) the Government to resign as a whole and to yield power to General Korniloff who was to proclaim himself dictator until the meeting of the constituent assembly; (3) the Government to resign and a directory to be formed of which the principal members would be Mr. Kerensky, General Korniloff and Mr. Savinoff.

General Korniloff chose the third course and Mr. Lvoff, returning to Petrograd, informed Mr. Kerensky that he had been instructed by General Korn

HOW STATE AVOIDS RELIGIOUS BIAS

History of Massachusetts Movement to Prevent Use of Public Funds to Aid Sectarian Purposes or Institutions

In view of the importance of the question as to public appropriations for sectarian institutions or purposes, on which the voters of Massachusetts will be asked to give a decision at the coming State election on Nov. 6, The Christian Science Monitor has obtained for its readers four articles tracing the history of the movement for a definite constitutional statement on this issue. The first of these articles was printed Saturday; the second is published below; the others will follow in the successive issues of this newspaper. The text of the proposed amendment to the state constitution, as agreed upon by the Constitutional Convention, recently in session, is given at the end of today's article.

II.

Before considering 1899 and subsequent happenings, a word as to similar well-defined movements for separation of church and state in Massachusetts prior to that date.

It is well known, of course, that a form of state church was established by the earliest Massachusetts Bay settlers at Plymouth and Salem. One had to be a Congregationalist to vote or to hold office, and all the settlers were taxed to support the Congregational ministry. The William and Mary charter of 1691, which merged the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies, granted an extension of religious freedom in that it extended to Episcopalian and others the right of voting and holding office.

Later, as a result of agitation against the taxation policy, changes were made in the law so that Baptists, Quakers, Episcopalian, Presbyterians and Universalists, who could prove their church connection, were exempted from paying taxes for the support of the Congregational form, but they were obliged to contribute towards the support of their own churches.

The General Court was urged to make liberal religious provisions in the constitution of 1778, the first to be submitted to the Massachusetts voters, and failure to do this in any appreciable measure was partly responsible for the defeat of that constitution at the hands of the voters.

Even the constitution of 1780, which was accepted, and which, with many subsequent amendments, is the constitution of today, did not entirely meet the situation. Baptists or any other denomination, which happened to be more numerous than the Congregationalists in a particular town, were enabled to dominate in that town. The publicly supported ministers and teachers must be Protestants and naturally were of the denomination which controlled. Attendance of all residents at some place of worship was obligatory.

In the constitutional convention of 1820 the Baptists urged a liberal constitutional amendment for religious freedom, which was defeated by a vote of 186 to 179. Subsequently, a part-way amendment, referred by the convention to the voters, was rejected.

Popular agitation for a change continuing to grow, the Legislature submitted an amendment, which was adopted in 1833, which to outward appearances separated church and state. By its terms all religious societies were empowered to raise money to support their respective ministers and churches, and none was to be taxed for the support of another. This constitutional amendment did away with the most objectionable relations between church and state, and for this reason separation of church and state in Massachusetts, considered in the generally accepted sense, is held to have dated from 1833.

But those who had believed the issue settled by the amendment of 1833 shortly came to see that separation of church and state was not complete. Various colleges, under the control of one or another of the Protestant denominations, had received and were receiving appropriations from public funds and evidence appeared that requests were about to be made for assistance to elementary and secondary schools which were under sectarian control. Whereas the 1833 amendment had removed the grosser phases of a state church, the subtler phases continued.

Even before the founding of Harvard College in 1636, education in the colonies had been linked with the church. The ministers were, generally speaking, the educated element among the colonists, and they naturally became the teachers in the early schools and colleges. Schools and colleges were founded by different sects and continued to receive grants of public money after support of religious worship from the public funds had been ended in 1833. So the close association of religion and teaching was not to be wondered at.

By the time the Constitutional Convention of 1853 assembled, the question of continued appropriation of public money for sectarian colleges and schools had become prominent in public debates. It was discussed at length in the convention, and an amendment was agreed to which was intended to prohibit public appropriations to sectarian "schools" but not to colleges and other institutions of higher learning. Though defeated, along with all the other propositions submitted by the convention of 1853, this amendment was subsequently accepted by the voters in 1855, on a referendum of the Legislature. It became Article XVIII of the amendments and is the present provision on antisectional appropriations, for which the Curtis antiaid amendment, which

extends the prohibition of appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes so as to cover colleges and churches, has been recommended as a substitute by the Constitutional Convention of 1917.

As tacitly allowed in the amendment of 186 to 179. Subsequently, a part of 1855, public appropriations continued to be made to sectarian colleges, all of Protestant denominations, down to 1870, when Williams College received \$25,000 from the State. Public sentiment gradually forced a discontinuance of these appropriations to sectarian colleges.

Meanwhile, and since, a still subtler phase of public support of sectarian activities developed, and it is in this phase that has vexed the Commonwealth in recent years, namely the granting of public funds to sectarian hospitals, homes and other institutions of a charitable form. With abandonment of public assistance to educational institutions under sectarian control, there came a realization which has developed into conviction on the part of many citizens, that the use of public funds toward support of any sectarian activity, even charitable institutions open to the public, is contrary to the ideal of complete separation of church and state.

This view is based on the generally accepted theory that a sectarian institution is maintained primarily for purposes of propaganda or of aiding in retaining adherents of the denomination controlling the institution.

It was a growing tendency to give public financial support to sectarian charitable institutions that led, in 1899, to the starting of an organized movement by some citizens who believed in a complete separation of church and state, to secure, through a constitutional amendment, a guarantee of this ideal.

Text of the Amendment

Exact Wording of Constitutional Provision Coming Up Nov. 6

The text of the antiaid amendment, which will appear on the ballot Nov. 6, with the question as to its adoption, is as follows:

Article XVIII. Section 1. No laws shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Sec. 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by or used of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the Commonwealth for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools, than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the Commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the Commonwealth or Federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and the free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Sec. 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind, not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Sec. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercise therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Sec. 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the Oct. 1 next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people.

REFORMATION EVENTS

Features of the Reformation quadricentenary celebration in Massachusetts during the next few days include the following:

Wednesday, Oct. 31—General meeting at Tremont Temple under direction of Greater Boston quadrennientary committee, 7:45 p. m., with presentation of pageant, "The Spreading

Worcester churches hold union meeting in the evening at the South Baptist Church.

Sunday, Nov. 4—Lutheran churches of the Synodical Conference hold meeting in Tremont Temple.

Lawrence churches meet at Lawrence Street Congregational Church.

STATE TO AID DEPENDENTS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The adjutant-general's office will aid in helping dependents of soldiers get their applications into form so that aid may be obtained under the new federal law, says a Madison dispatch to the Journal. Wisconsin has a state law to aid dependents of soldiers.

CHURCHES OBSERVE THE REFORMATION

Throughout United States Generally Protestant Religious Organizations Commemorate Action of Martin Luther in 1517

this district is strikingly evident. The celebration is being observed in Russian, by the Russian Christian Church; in French, by the French Young Men's Christian Association; in Finnish, in Lettish, in Italian, Bohemian, by the John Russ Memorial Church, in Polish; and in Chinese. In addition, a club of students composed of men from Africa, Asia and South America has taken up the celebration, and the Norwegians, Danes and Swedes are also holding special services. The anniversary is being observed in this city in more than a dozen languages by 18 or more races and nationalities.

Services in Cincinnati
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Cincinnati Lutheran churches have planned a series of special services to celebrate "Quadracentennial Week," commencing Sunday. These began yesterday, and will come to a climax with a jubilee mass meeting at Music Hall on Nov. 4. An organ recital and a chorus of children's voices, with addresses by prominent orators, will be features of the mass meeting.

"We have been patient. We shall still be patient until patience ceases to be a virtue. We shall await anxiously your verdict. We still hope that you will stand with us in preserving to the honor of this State one of its noblest privileges, to assist all those in need of aid who think of nothing else but their highest duty to the State. The constitution as it stands is clear enough and good enough to be allowed to remain just as it is."

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GREAT GROWTH IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Development Since War Opening so Rapid United States Will Be Able to Supply Own Needs at End, Says Report

Development of the chemical industry in the United States has been so rapid since 1914 that after the war this country probably will be able to supply its own needs in nearly all chemical products, including optical glass and dyestuffs, according to a statement issued by the Boston office of the American Chemical Society. In this development New England plays a prominent part. Massachusetts especially so.

The

HELPING ALIENS TO BE AMERICANS

Government Bureau in Campaign of Instruction to Weld All Foreign-Born Residents Into One Patriotic Whole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a statement just issued, the Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor, estimates that the foreign-born population of the United States constitutes one-seventh of the total, and goes on to add that the great majority of these are ignorant of and unresponsive to American ideals, and consequently incapable of undivided loyalty to the Republic. One of the results of the world war has been to focus attention on this dangerous anomaly in the American body politic. Realizing that ignorance of rights, obligations and responsibilities may cause as much mischief as dual citizenship and deliberate disloyalty, Statesmen, educators and civic associations of various kinds have called the attention of the country to the urgent necessity of preparing the immigrant for participation in American citizenship. There is every indication that the call has been responded to. Only a thorough-going education can put the Slav, the Finn or the Lithuanian in a position to understand American ideals and the basis of American Government.

The Bureau of Naturalization has addressed itself to the task of educating and humanizing the foreign-born aspirant to citizenship. Its statement follows:

"Approximately one-seventh of the population of the United States is foreign-born with a very large proportion ignorant of American ideals and institutions, and to that extent, loyal to the country of their birth. Never in the history of the nation has undivided support been so sorely needed. A knowledge of American Government and what it stands for can only be gained by the aliens through education; but, once understood, loyal allegiance to the country of their adoption inevitably follows. It means welding the heterogeneous masses into one patriotic body."

"With the beginning of the school year, the door of opportunity is again opened wide to the adult foreign born. Last year, the public school authorities of the United States, working in close cooperation with the Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor, maintained night school classes for alien instruction in approximately 1700 cities, towns and rural communities, located in every State in the Union. The opening of this year's classes is accompanied by every assurance of increased attendance and a material betterment of the results already obtained through this stupendous educational campaign."

"It is the confident belief of the Bureau of Naturalization that alien instruction will gradually transform this vast army of foreigners into an army of Americans with common ideals, common hopes, common sentiments and undiluted loyalty."

"With the American nation defending the cause of civilization and humanity and taking her place on the side of righteousness in this worldwide conflict, military preparedness, so vital to the country's safety, cannot be possible without citizenship preparedness. No one should be permitted to remain in ignorance of his duty and responsibility as a resident of the United States and this, of course, applies particularly to the foreign born. It is certain that had alien instruction been more universally extended in the past, the question of divided allegiance would not have assumed such unpleasant prominence after war was declared."

"The present volume of naturalization shows that over half a million foreign-born residents annually bring themselves within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Naturalization. It is the plan of the bureau, through the cooperation of the public schools with its education movement, to change that portion of the alien body now in a state of helpless dependence or mere self-maintenance to a state of productive capacity."

"The activities of the Bureau of Naturalization show how a routine Government agency has been transformed into a great humanizing force. This has been accomplished by linking together the Federal and State courts, the Federal and State governments, the State public schools for the purpose of extending educational aid to candidates for citizenship. The work of this bureau now stands for more than naturalization, as the term is generally understood. It represents Americanization in its truest sense. It cordially welcomes and brings into the national family foreign friends fully qualified, through public school instruction, for the coveted title of citizenship."

PREDATORY ANIMALS CAUSE HEAVY LOSSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—New Mexico stock growers are losing approximately \$6,000,000 a year, and the United States is losing in meat production about 50,000,000 pounds annually through the deprivations of predatory wild animals and rodents which destroy range, according to resolutions which have been addressed to the secretary of the Department of Agriculture and to other governmental departments by the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, with headquarters here.

The resolutions, which asks the setting aside immediately of \$100,000 for the use of the Federal Biological Survey for a sweeping campaign of

extermination in this State, set forth that predatory animals, chiefly bears, wolves and mountain lions, now cause an annual loss in range cattle, sheep and horses totalling \$2,715,000, and that rodents, principally prairie dogs and jack rabbits, which destroy range grasses and forage crops, cause an additional annual loss of \$3,200,000.

Figures are based on data collected by the association extending over five years. It is pointed out that New Mexico, by reason of topography and natural conditions, should remain one of the chief livestock producing regions of the nation; but that the great grazing areas are necessarily thinly settled and that both predatory animals and destructive rodents are multiplying so rapidly that the problem cannot now be coped with by the ranchmen and local authorities, with the means at their command.

SAN JUAN HALTS I. W. W. ORGANIZER

Chilean Delegate Loses Credentials Issued by Secretary William D. Haywood

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Pedro Callejas, a Chilean who carried credentials as a delegate and organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World from the executive board of that organization, signed by William D. Haywood, has been before the authorities here for examination. With Juan Boceras, a Spaniard, he came to San Juan from New Orleans as a member of the crew of the steamer *Verdun*, formerly a German passenger ship. Both men were discharged here by the captain because, he said, they had proved troublesome.

Callejas was examined in the office of the Federal District Attorney, and his papers taken away from him. The credentials from the executive board of the I. W. W. show the man to be a member of Marine Workers Independent Union, No. 100, and authorize him to organize for the Industrial Workers of the World, to collect initiation fees at the rate of \$2 each, and dues at the rate of 50 cents per month. This authorization, signed by William D. Haywood, as general secretary and treasurer, is dated July 5, and is good until Dec. 31, 1917.

A passport, in due form, issued by the Chilean Consul-General, New York, and valid at Santa Cruz, Mexico, and at New Orleans, was among Callejas' papers, and also a certificate of registration as an alien seaman showing that he had been in Liverpool.

Callejas claimed to be correspondent for a number of papers and periodicals, among them the Industrial Worker and Solidarity organ of the I. W. W., published in Chicago. Several manuscript articles in Spanish on labor topics were also among the papers and Callejas claimed to be their author. The man was supplied with matter for campaigns in Spanish-speaking countries. Among other things he had miniature posters, about 2½x3 inches, upon which was printed, in red and black, the insignia or badge of the I. W. W.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB TO DISCUSS ACTIVITIES

Members of the Women's City Club will meet tomorrow evening at Ford Hall to talk over various phases of club activities. Mrs. George W. Coleman will preside. A large part of the discussion will be on what the club is attempting to do in support of the national policies and in pursuance of the war platform adopted by the club at the annual meeting in May, 1917.

An extra club entertainment has been arranged for Saturday evening, Nov. 3 at Pilgrim Hall when John K. Barry, of San Francisco will speak. Mrs. May Alden Ward will lecture on Current Events on Friday afternoon at three o'clock in Pilgrim Hall. The series of lectures by Dr. George Nasmyth on "America and the Great Settlement" will commence Nov. 9 at 11 o'clock in Pilgrim Hall.

An important piece of work is being done by the committee on home hospitality under the War Service Committee in organizing groups throughout the suburban districts who will be interested in the entertainment of the enlisted men stationed in and about Boston. Committees for the encouragement of this home hospitality have already been formed in Salem, Milton, Wellesley, Hingham, Newton, Newtonville, Newton Center, and Weston.

The speaker announced for the meeting on the first Monday in November will be Mrs. Harriet L. B. Darling who will talk on "Balanced Rations" at 7:45 o'clock in Pilgrim Hall.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to a statement given out a few days ago by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, the pension regulations applying to the members of the Canadian expeditionary forces have been amended with far-reaching effects. The pensions and allowances in respect of soldiers and sailors holding the lower ranks, up to and including that of sub-lieutenant in the Canadian Navy and lieutenant in the army are to be very considerably increased, the changes coming into effect as from April last. The total increase in the amount payable by Canada for pensions and allowances will be approximately 40 per cent. With the increases which have just been authorized, Canada's pension bill will be over \$7,000,000 during the fiscal year.

MELON CROP PROFITABLE
TOPEKA, Kan.—From an acre and a half of ground on his farm, southwest of Scandia, says the Capital, Gustav Nystrom raised something like 3000 watermelons, of which he sold about \$600 worth during the summer.

GERMAN CONTROL OF LEAGUE HINTED

Sincerity of Purpose of Conference in Behalf of Small and Subject Nationalities Attacked by Dissenters

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A repudiation of the aims and purposes of the so-called League of Small and Subject Nationalities has been issued by authority of the Slav Press Bureau of this city. The pronouncement, which says the purpose of the conference, which opens today, is pro-German, is signed by: Dr. S. S. George, editor of the Arabic Magazine; Dr. M. M. Houseplan, Armenian; N. A. Mokarzel, Mt. Lebanon; Charles Pergler, vice-president Bohemian National Alliance; M. Petrik, Croat; V. R. Savitch, former head of the press bureau, Serbian Foreign Office; Miran Sevasly, president Armenian National Union; and Dr. D. Callimachos, editor Greek National Herald; and is as follows:

"The League of Small and Subject Nationalities, whose conference begins today at the Hotel McAlpine in this city, as at present constituted can serve no purpose but that of the German Government. We make no wholesale accusation against the personnel of the gathering or the speakers at the conference. It was apparently originally initiated by honest but naive and easily deluded persons and several prominent Americans have consented to speak. A few genuine representatives of oppressed nationalities in no way tainted with pro-Germanism, gave the organization their temporary support as members of its council. But it is now evident that partly through the simplicity of the original organizers and partly through the activity of the element in the organization that has never disguised or hidden its pro-Germanism, the movement as a whole has taken on a more than suspicious character."

"Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington is the sole speaker for Ireland. Does she represent the Irish people, or only the pro-German wing of the Sinn Fein?"

"Madame Malmberg speaks for Finland, and there is another Finn on the council. Madame Malmberg represents the extreme pacifist view. Does either of these delegates speak for the Young Finn Party which cast 600,000 votes in the Finnish election a few weeks ago (nearly half the total) and is not a pro-German party?"

"The sole speaker for Greece is Adamantios Polyzoidis, a partisan of King Constantine."

"While the pro-Germans are in evidence, many pro-Entente members have already withdrawn, or refused invitations to speak or to be members of the council, including Clement Rueff, the speaker for Alsace-Lorraine.

"In the case of other nationalities the delegates cannot claim to speak either for the nationality as a whole, or for a majority faction. Is it not a minority that is represented in the case of the Transvaal, India, Assyria (to be distinguished from Syria) and in other instances? Do the majority of the Scotch people regard themselves as an oppressed or subject nationality?

"Specific and concrete condemnation of atrocities in Armenia, Serbia, Belgium, Syria, Poland and other sections have been discredited and this has enlisted the bitter protest of the representatives of these nationalities in the preliminary meetings."

"The very constitution of the league is unsound. A congress of subject nationalities cannot claim to speak either for the nationality as a whole, or for a majority faction. Is it not a minority that is represented in the case of the Transvaal, India, Assyria (to be distinguished from Syria) and in other instances? Do the majority of the Scotch people regard themselves as an oppressed or subject nationality?

"But why include small nations about whose independence there is no discussion (except in the German threat against Belgium)? What relation have those small nations, which either through economic or military terror or pro-Germanism have refused to lift a finger in behalf of the oppressed nationalities and have even aided Germany with supplies—what right have these independent nations in a congress of oppressed and subject nationalities?"

"The only practical function of delegates from Sweden, Switzerland and Denmark is to add to the votes of the faction friendly to Germany. And why were none of the pro-ally small nations of South America represented? Spain and Holland also have strong pro-ally groups, but they have no delegates."

"For these reasons the undersigned either have refused the invitation to join the council of the league or to speak at the conference, or have already withdrawn or now withdraw from this body."

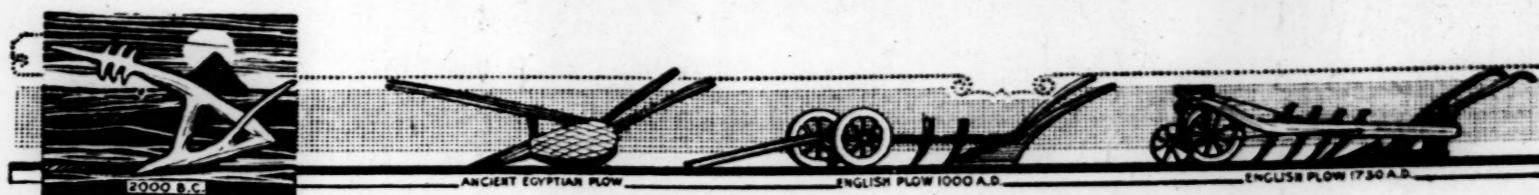
OLEOMARGARINE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Upon the recommendation of the Food Controller, an order-in-council has been passed allowing the manufacture and sale in Canada after Nov. 1 of oleomargarine, and also its importation free of duty. The order has been made necessary owing to high price of butter putting it out of the reach of the ordinary person. The order is a war measure only.

AVIATION CAMP AT BEAMSVILLE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Can.—An aviation camp for the royal flying corps is to be established at Beamsville and erection of the buildings will commence at once. The grounds comprise 300 acres, with an additional 1000 feet along the lake front for which a lease has been obtained. The camp will accommodate 1000 men and about 50 machine guns.



No. 4
This is the fourth of six advertisements.

A complete set of these advertisements can be secured on request.

NOW COMES A NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT KNOWN AS

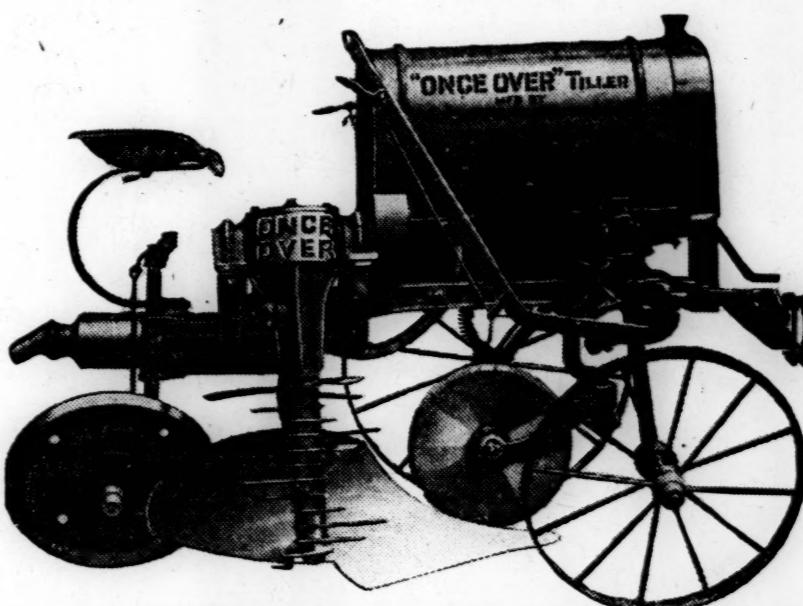
The "Once-Over" Tiller

A New Kind of Plow That Helps Solve the World's Food Problem and Meets a Growing Need

THE NEW MACHINE plows, discs, and harrows the ground in one trip over the field,—making a perfect seed-bed in one operation—work that formerly required the combined effort of a number of strong men, several horses, three or four kinds of machines and weeks of time.

IT SAVES

—TIME
—LABOR
—EXPENSE
—HORSES
—and reduces cost of production



IT MAKES

—A Perfect Seed Bed
—An Increase in Yields
—Drought Possibility Less
—Big Crops More Certain

THE "ONCE-OVER" TILLER OF THE STANDARD SULKY (OR RIDING) PLOW TYPE, WHICH PLOWS, DISCS, AND HARROWS IN ONE OPERATION

A STUDY OF THE ACCOMPANYING ILLUSTRATION will show the new device to be a simple arrangement consisting of a toothed or bladed, rotor set to the right of the mold board of the plow, and operated by a gasoline engine, which turns the rotor only, the motor having nothing to do with the propulsion of the plow, which is pulled in the usual manner by either horses or a tractor. The rotor is driven at high speed; the teeth, or blades, engage the soil as it comes from the mold board and pulverize or disintegrate the earth, throwing it out in the rear thoroughly mixed with soil, weeds, roots or any other form of surface litter or fertilizer present. The soil is thus pulverized to the full depth of the furrow. A seeder or planter can follow the plow immediately.

THE OPERATION OF THIS NEW FARM TOOL should enable mankind to produce more food from a given quantity of ground with less horse-power, less man-power, and with less time, labor and expense, than has heretofore been possible. It makes a better seed bed in one operation than can be done with several different machines and in several trips over a field under old methods.

In ONE fully developed wheat plant, there are 1,504 feet of roots. These must have a deep, finely pulverized seed-bed to obtain plant nourishment. P. Tracey Bondlinger, Ph. D.



A HOLE SCOOPED OUT BY HAND
In a seed bed made by the "Once-Over" Tiller. Note the earth is thoroughly pulverized THE ENTIRE DEPTH of the bed—there being not a single clod or root left. Note also the size of a walnut from the surface clear down to the sub-soil. The advantage of this is too obvious to require comment.

THE HIGHER DEGREE OF TILLAGE produced by this new implement will result in increasing yields—some experimental results tending to hold forth the promise of as much as a twenty-one per cent increase in such crops as wheat, corn, oats, barley, sugar beets, etc. Such increase would mean, literally speaking, that this new "war plow" will "make five bushels of wheat grow where only four bushels grew before." A machine that will do this—or come anywhere near doing it—is performing a most valuable economic task—commanding the thorough investigation of all concerned with husbandry.

THE WORLD'S PREDICAMENT.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION, the world over, today, demands increased production of food. Taking the hand of humanity away from the work of production and turning it to that of destruction, and at the same time increasing the consumption, brings us squarely face to face with a condition that calls for radical thought and action. We must produce more food, yet we must do it with less animal and manual labor and in less time than ever before. The answer is machinery—a machine that will save labor, time and expense—and this is what the "Once-Over" Tiller is.

MEETING THE NEED.

TO ILLUSTRATE THE GREAT NEED, at the present hour, to be one of increased production, we cite the fact that the average yield per acre in America is less than half that produced by the European farmer who habitually practices intensive tillage, even to the extent of using hand methods. What enormous yields the European farmer has secured through laborious methods, can be equaled, if not actually exceeded, by farmers the world over, with less effort, and in less time, and with less expense, by the use of the "Once-Over" Tiller. The point as to whether the machine will do this or not has been decided. It is no longer opinion as to what the machine will do. It is simply a matter of **WHAT THE MACHINE IS ACTUALLY DOING TODAY.**

A COMPLETE LINE OF LITERATURE will be mailed, gratis, on request. This data fully describes the machine, the work it has done and is doing, and contains statements and endorsements of some of the world's most noted authorities on agricultural machinery and on the question of agronomy.

THE THOUGHT BACK OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT, placed in an international newspaper, is to introduce the new machine and attract the attention of those throughout the whole world who are interested in tilling the soil. Our aim is to instruct all in the virtues of the new device with a view of ultimately selling a machine to the individual user, and of closing distributors' or agents' contracts with responsible firms in various countries.

"The available feeding area contained in a layer of soil is increased by 50 per cent when it is broken up and the particles are separated."—Dr. W. E. Taylor, Soil Culture Department.

"While tillage does not increase the amount of food available in the soil, it does make available those which are there."—Dr. C. E. Deere, Soil Culture Department.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING MACHINERY COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.

By Thomas W. Hicks, Vice President and General Manager.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, October 29, 1917.

NOTE: Another advertisement giving further details of this machine, will appear in The Christian Science Monitor, on November 1, 1917. Part No. 1, 2 and 3 appeared on October 18, 22

INTERNATIONAL BREWERS' UNION IN BIG CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page one)

House in the December term of Congress, and if passed by the House, will go to all 48 state legislatures for approval or disapproval.

It will carry with it internal war and strife, dividing the people in the attempt to curtail the rights and liberty at a time when we need utmost unity amongst the American people.

President Samuel Gompers has done everything in his power to prevent this unjust and un-American attempt of the prohibition and anti-saloon lobby, at this time.

Many senators and members of Congress are terrorized by these lobbies and their followers at home.

The American citizens who are liberal and do not believe in prohibition by law (but in self-restraint) generally do not bother themselves with matters of this kind, until they are confronted with the fact that another constitutional right has been taken away from the people.

We are standing now at the parting of the ways.

The workers of this country must protest to their congressmen in Washington and demand from them to vote against constitutional prohibition.

If this can be put over by the big corporations standing behind the Anti-Saloon League, the next which will follow will be prohibition of tobacco in all forms, moving pictures and theatres, Sunday baseball and all other amusements for the masses of the people.

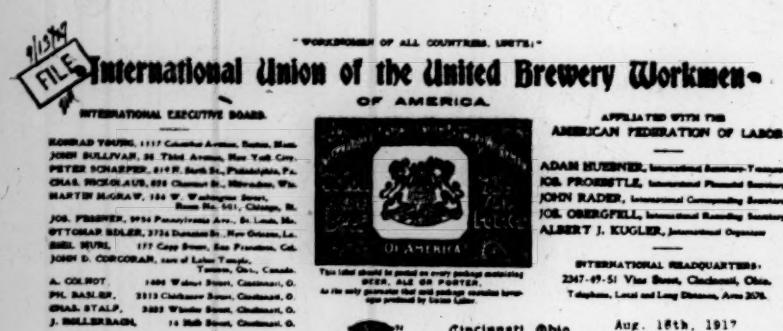
The workingmen of America and their families do not need the interference of the police in their home life.

Russian despotism never attempted what is contemplated to be put across in our country at present.

We urge you most earnestly, in the interest of labor and for the preservation of your own rights, to write a letter to your Congressman, also to pay attention to the election of your State Legislature and to urge every friend of liberty to make his protest known to both the senators, as well as the Congress.

Act now, do not delay! This is very urgent, as our enemies work day and night. Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,
International Secretary.



Dear Sir and Brother...

The National Food Control Bill has passed both Houses of Congress and has been signed by the President and becomes a law.

One of the provisions of the bill prohibits the manufacture of whiskey or alcohol for beverage purposes.

Brother Joseph Proebstle, of the International Union, Brother Milton Endicott, of the International Engineers and Brother Martin Gompers, of the Workmen's International Union, presented protests against Prohibition from organizations aggregating over two million members, to the President of the United States, to the Senate, to the House and to the Senate.

The President of the United States, with the Senate, declared that he and light wines should not be taken away from the people of the United States and that in fact these hygienic beverages are served today to the soldiers at the front by all

The Prohibition Fanatics however, because sure and immediately threatened not only the most powerful lobbies of the corporations opposed to the Food Control Bill and forced as a retaliation a Constitutional Prohibition Amendment through the Senate.

The measure will come up in the House in the December term of Congress and if passed by the House, will go to all 48 state legislatures for approval or disapproval.

It will carry with it internal war and strife, dividing the people in the attempt to curtail the rights and liberty at a time when we need utmost unity amongst the American people.

President Samuel Gompers has done everything in his power to prevent this unjust and un-American attempt of the Prohibition and Anti-Saloon lobby at this time.

Many senators and members of Congress are terrorized by these lobbies and their followers at home.

The American citizens who are liberal and do not believe in Prohibition by law (but in self-restraint) generally do not bother themselves with matters of this kind, until they are confronted with the fact that another constitutional right has been taken away from the people.

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The Workers of this Country must protest to their Congressmen in Washington and demand from them to vote against Constitutional Prohibition.

If this can be put over by the big corporations standing behind the Anti-Saloon League, the next which will follow will be prohibition of tobacco in all forms, moving pictures and theatres, Sunday baseball and all other amusements for the masses of the people.

The workingmen of America and their families do not need the interference of the police in their home life.

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Act now, do not delay! This is very urgent as our enemies work day and night.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph Proebstle
International Secretary.

Copy of circular issued by Union of United Brewery Workmen

HELP URGED FOR HUNGRY REFUGEES

(Continued from page one)

and vitriolic opponent was Representative Henry Vollmer, of Davenport, Iowa. He was the only one of the nine Iowa representatives who was subservient to the brewers and voted against the bill. The climax of his speech was a studied piece of sacrifice in which he invoked the spirit of George Washington, the brewer, Thomas Jefferson the distiller, Abraham Lincoln the bartender and Jesus Christ the wine-maker to sustain him in his arguments. Mr. Vollmer served brewers then and he is still serving the brewers by appearing in court to defend men for seditious activities of the sort which have been notoriously carried on by that child of the brewers, the German-American Alliance.

Mr. Everhart adds that "the furnishing of pretty patriotic phrases to the newspapers while carrying on seditious propaganda against the Government's war loan would seem to fit into the general scheme of German procedure in America ever since the war began."

"A familiarity with the methods of German plotters made us wonder, therefore, when reading in the New York Times of Oct. 15 that Henry Weissman, state president of the German-American Alliance, had written a letter urging members of the alliance to subscribe to the Liberty Loan, just what sort of new disloyal endeavors might be taking place behind the move. We did not have long to wait, as on Oct. 17, news of the widespread concerted endeavor of pro-German agents to hinder the success of the second Liberty Loan was made public.

"Mr. Weissman's letter was written on one of those celebrations studiously cultivated by the German-American Alliance in recent years, commemorating some German event in American history. In this case it was the landing of the first German settlers in Pennsylvania in 1683, together with a presentation of medals to pupils in the high and elementary schools for excellence in the study of the German language.

Mr. Weissman's letter was thoroughly patriotic in its sentiment, but it is well to remember that Mr. Weissman remarked, after the adoption of loyalty resolutions by the recent state convention of the German-American Alliance, that the alliance is to be judged not by its words but by its deeds. And here is what has been going on since and was actually going on at the time of the Weissman letter, the way of endeavors to prevent the success of the Second Liberty Loan.

"Attempts to discourage prospective buyers of Liberty bonds, by personal pleas, instances having been brought to the attention of officials where buyers have been approached, apparently in spirit of great friendliness, and advised not to buy the bonds.

"Efforts to prevent banks from handling the bonds. Because of the high activity of the government secret service here in the East, however, these efforts have been more manifest in the West in such German-American Alliance states as Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri. The president of a Wisconsin bank has advised the Treasury Department that his depositors, mostly either Germans or of German parentage, withdrew many thousands of dollars from his bank because he aided the first Liberty Loan, and that they took their accounts to two rival banks on the understanding that those banks would not aid the second Liberty Loan, an agreement which, he reports, the banks mentioned are fulfilling. So insistent has been the German pressure upon some banks that some state governments have decided that they would withdraw state funds from banks which refused to support the loan.

"The publication in certain newspapers and other mediums of publicity of editorials and articles which, while not directly opposing loan subscriptions, tend to discourage buyers."

German Influence Seen

Brewers' Propaganda Shown to Aim at Control of Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Smite the brewers and kill sedition!" With this injunction Rollin O. Everhart concludes a statement which is put forth by the Anti-Saloon League of this State as further evidence of the charge that there is a direct connection between what Mr. Everhart calls "the liquor traffic's efforts to control Congress and the German-American Alliance's efforts to control the Nation for the uses of Germany." These two influences, Mr. Everhart says, continue to manifest themselves through the same identical politicians and leaders.

The latest name to be involved in these charges is that of Henry Vollmer of Davenport, Iowa, former representative in Congress. Mr. Everhart speaks of Mr. Vollmer as follows:

"When the Hobson National Prohibition Amendment Resolution came to a vote in the Lower House of Congress, Dec. 22, 1914, the most rabid

opponents of the resolution were the brewers and the saloon keepers."

The publication in certain newspapers and other mediums of publicity of editorials and articles which, while not directly opposing loan subscriptions, tend to discourage buyers."

where there is greater and more urgent need of relief than among the surviving Christian population in the Turkish Empire. Mr. Davis speaks from a personal knowledge of the situation, as during the past three years he has been located at Harpout.

"For the past two years," says Mr. Davis, "systematic relief has been regularly given by the American missionaries and myself to more than 5,000 Armenians in the vicinity of Harpout alone. Notwithstanding our efforts, it was impossible to reach all, and many hundreds were constantly being turned away, owing to insufficient funds, while in scarcely any instance was the relief given adequate for their needs. All that anyone ever received was one small piece of bread a day, and in many cases this had to be shared with others. It is to be borne in mind that very few of these people have any way of earning money, as owing to the existing conditions, there is no work to be obtained.

"The world has beheld with emotion which words cannot express the invasion of a country that was free, moral, peaceful and industrious, among the most hard-working, tranquil, honest and liberal countries on the globe, submerged under a deluge of foreign troops in contempt of its most simple rights; impregnable, irreducible, unshakable in the defense of its territory, its honor and life, notwithstanding the gigantic disparity between its own strength and the might of the avalanche that overwhelmed it. Crushed by the superior numbers of its enemies, that people, whose heroic defense comparison with the most sublime types of ancient bravery, with the most celebrated examples of human greatness, arises day by day from its ruins, and struggles, with undying hope, against the mountains of iron which fall upon it, giving to the world the grandest spectacle of civic virtue, courage, and love of national independence that has been witnessed in these latter ages.

"The majority of these unfortunate women and children are now in such a wretched and helpless condition that they cannot long survive if help is not received. In fact, many did succumb last winter for lack of food, and now the condition of the survivors is more critical than ever. "I am glad that it is still possible for funds to be sent to the Harpout district, which is the most difficult to reach, owing to its being so remote and inaccessible. I happen to know that funds which we sent there after my departure in May arrived safely and were distributed as effectively as before, and I have since received several appeals from Harpout for immediate and regular help.

"Arrangements have been made by which funds can continue to be sent there without any risk of loss, and, if it can be done in this difficult inter-district, there can be little doubt about their reaching all other parts of Turkey where relief is being distributed.

"It is my conviction that every dollar which is contributed for the relief of the suffering Armenians and other Christian people in the Turkish Empire is well spent.

"All the nations of the world have

somewhat to learn in the school of this model, immortal in the realm of good as the eternal models of Greece in the dominion of the beautiful. But it is not enough that they gaze in admiration and seek to imbibe the influence of her virtues. First of all, they must stay the destruction of the living source whence flows the unceasing tide of prodigious sentiment and superhuman deeds, so opportune today to stimulate the regeneration of peoples grown puny from the weakening of the ideals of olden times, and threatened with the growing worship of power. They must fly to the help of that fountain of goodness and hope, energy and heroism, each sharing to the limit of his capacity, in the succor of that family of giants, who, from beneath the ruins of their glorious civilization, stretch out to us imploringly those arms which the brutal victories of their enemies could not humble or disarm; whose lives, which have withstood the bleeding of many battles, cannot withstand forever the exhaustion of the organized misery and hunger which have been laid upon them by the cruelty of their invaders.

"It is not enough to admire and applaud, to groan and weep. First it is necessary to bring help, service, and benefits and gifts. Never before did facts preach to nations the law of human solidarity with the grand eloquence of reality, monstrous and unheard-of in its proportions. The war fills the atmosphere of the earth with blood. Boundaries have disappeared. Armies have crossed the oceans. Armed conflict has invaded the depths of the sea. In the face of this awful expansion of force, the thoughts of men began to return to forgotten right, and they saw that this eliminated quantity was the greatest and the only indestructible power. To the sanctuary of this asylum are now turning the small nations, those which had no place, and are now finding one, in the concert of nations; those which Belgium has taught may be great, great among the greatest and greater than the greatest. For this demonstration, which has touched the world, opening the eyes of the blindest, encouraging the most disengaged, upholding the most disunited, aggrandizing the least, we, the small states, owe a debt of eternal gratitude. But this moral debt is not our only debt. We have another, a more serious, precise, unquestionable one; the political, immediate, material debt, which is capable of being measured, counted and weighed. Belgium saved constitutional Europe from military Europe, raising against the avalanche of autocracies combined to crush freedom the mountain range of its heroic population against which the invasion halted at the outset.

"The Belgian heart raised against the incoming flood a wall of Belgian breasts, a mountain range of unfriendly resistances, and thanks to this miracle, divine in its sublimity, did it come about that violence, breaking into a storm of hell, did not find the way open to strangle France in the surprise of the irresistible trap which had been laid, and bombard the coasts of England across the channel, seizing

the greatest Revelation of the 20th Century in Woman's Dress

"ECIRUAM" GOWNS

For All Occasions

ENTIRELY WITHOUT FASTENERS

No Fitting Required

On Exhibition

HOTEL VENDOME

BOSTON

October 31st to November 3rd

Booklet on Application

Apply Dept. "B. O."

Maurice & Adams

20 West 47th Street, New York

London

Paris

No. 171

PROJECT TO INVADE BRAZIL REVEALED

(Continued from page one)

nation through its First Magistrate, requesting that we participate in the movement which has developed among civilized nations, and especially in the United States of America, to succor the people of Belgium who are threatened with complete destruction by famine.

"For the past two years," says Mr. Davis, "systematic relief has been regularly given by the American missionaries and myself to more than 5,000 Armenians in the vicinity of Harpout alone. Notwithstanding our efforts, it was impossible to reach all, and many hundreds were constantly being turned away, owing to insufficient funds, while in scarcely any instance was the relief given adequate for their needs. All that anyone ever received was one small piece of bread a day, and in many cases this had to be shared with others. It is to be borne in mind that very few of these people have any way of earning money, as owing to the existing conditions, there is no work to be obtained.

"The world has beheld with emotion

which words cannot express the invasion of a country that was free, moral, peaceful and industrious, among the most hard-working, tranquil, honest and liberal countries on the globe, submerged under a deluge of foreign troops in contempt of its most simple rights; impregnable, irreducible, unshakable in the defense of its territory, its honor and life, notwithstanding the gigantic disparity between its own strength and the might of the avalanche that overwhelmed it. Crushed by the superior numbers of its enemies, that people, whose heroic defense comparison with the most sublime types of ancient bravery, with the most celebrated examples of human greatness, arises day by day from its ruins, and struggles, with undying hope, against the mountains of iron which fall upon it, giving to the world the grandest spectacle of civic virtue, courage, and love of national independence that has been witnessed in these latter ages.

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FACTORS USED IN AMERICANIZING

Industrial Phase of the Problem and Importance of Training Foreign-Born Workmen for Community Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Industrial Americanization is the subject of a series of conferences with industrial leaders and managers conducted by the immigration committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and arranged through local chambers. By industrial Americanization is meant the establishment of the fundamental ideas of Americanism in the relations of all men in all American industries protected by the American flag. The minimum requirements of such Americanization are American citizenship and undivided allegiance, a common language, one American standard of living, one American industrial standard, a home stake in America, and industrial justice, the same standard for employer and employee.

The immediate means to such Americanization are described as an agreement among employers that the organization of the human side of industry is a legitimate part of business organization and subject to the same standards; trained men to carry out the work; educational provisions to qualify men for this work; and concentrated public opinion and effort upon the question of industrial relations.

The committee believes that keeping foreign-born workmen in America and training them for greater community efficiency is Americanization in the most fundamental sense of the word. The matters involved in the prosecution of this aim are methods of employment, promotion, transfer and discharge, questions of voluntary lay-offs, insurance and safety provisions, housing and living conditions, and practical Americanization, including teaching of English, encouraging citizenship and the investment of savings in American securities, and the creation of home ties and a home stake in America.

The objects of industrial management and Americanization, according to the committee, are to establish the idea that the handling of men is a legitimate charge against the cost of production and should receive the same consideration in equipment, method, supervision and financial support as production sales; to train executives to manage industries in accordance with this idea; to develop industrial management and standardize welfare work in industry; to discriminate between welfare inside the plant as a matter of business and work outside the plant as the employer's responsibility as citizen and taxpayer.

The methods by which these objects can be furthered include a monthly magazine which will "cover" the industrial management movement in America. This magazine should publish plant analyses and recommendations, stories about what other countries and employers are doing, requested information, descriptions of studies and reprints of articles pertinent to the subject.

The research program includes a survey of possible fields of operation and studies of special subjects and methods. Engineering education is held to be important, requiring extension of curricula in recognized schools to include human phases of industrial engineering, development of special courses, training of special instructors and establishment of fellowships in engineering colleges to try out a new system of research and of engineering education.

The committee publishes an outline of the mechanical, human, financial and social factors involved in this work. The mechanical include plant location, construction and preventive equipment, such as safety appliances, lunch and washrooms. A shop's census, central employment office, system of promotion and transfers contribute to employment management as a human factor, and proper wages, hours, insurance, profit-sharing, cooperative management and recreation facilities are all listed as incentives to efficiency. Vocational education requires attention to school work, corporation schools and apprenticeship. Industrial standards, citizenship, and use of English, round out the required human factors.

Costs and accounting, efficiency and execution of contracts are treated in detail as financial factors, and under the heading of social elements fall legislation, organization of workmen and employers' semi-business organizations and civic and philanthropic organizations.

Industrial Americanization is believed by those who are promoting it to be essential to the future welfare of the nation because the un-Americanized workman stands as an obstacle between the efforts of capital and labor to "get together." Industrial management on the human side, it is pointed out, is of especial significance and importance just now, when American industry is employing every resource to keep pace with the government's needs for the prosecution of the war. And Americanization workers, with greater intensity than ever before, are urging upon employers of American labor their great opportunity and privilege to render real service to the nation by making and keeping all their workmen fit Americans, and hence more efficient "hands." As Miss Frances A. Kellogg, immigration expert, has said, "The handling of men, not of materials, will determine our efficiency and our ultimate success in this struggle."

INCREASED TOURIST ACTIVITY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The last annual report of the New Zealand Tourist and Health Department shows a record revenue, the total for 1917

amounting to £33,137, which is an increase of £2070 over the previous year. During 1917, the expenditure was £45,785, as compared with £47,966 in 1916. The average number of visitors to Rotorua showed an increase, and at Te Aroka the revenue increased from £1321 in 1916 to £1438 in the past year, and at Waitomo Caves it was £3574, as compared with £3342. Altogether the value of tours booked in 1917 was £438,867, an increase of £3391 over the previous year.

GERMAN EXPOSES WAR PARTY AIMS

He Shows His Countrymen How They Have Been Tricked, and "Rotten Peace" Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A copy of an article written by a German to be read by Germans and circulated in Germany through the efforts of German Republicans in Switzerland who are working for the overthrow of Hohenzollernism and the establishment of a German republic, has just been received in this country and has been translated for the use of the press by the Committee on Public Information.

The writer declares that the war party rules Germany. He says that "the German people, which is now wholly delivered over to the Pretorian Guard of its agrarians and its big business, enjoys the right to hunger, to starve, to let its sons be butchered, but the right to express its will is taken away from it. Not the moral philosophy of Kant and the clear humanity of Goethe, but dominion and exploitation are the lodestars of those who rule Germany today."

It is asserted that all the peace projects put forward by Germany "agree upon one point: Colossal increase of German power through robbery, and in connection therewith the leadership of Germany over the other powers. This is the peace, the rotten peace, to which the Entente Powers are invited.

"The peace which the Allies wish has often been explained by their leading statesmen," says the writer. "It is exactly the peace of the dreams of the German people—that German people bleeding, starving, not in the least committed to murder and annexation."

Warning is given of the day when these people fully realize how they have been tricked.

"Germany is making overtures of peace. Or rather, it is taking the precaution to make carefully framed overtures. With the wholly theatrical setting of the scene, which in the Hohenzollern Empire is now a matter of established custom, the world to its astonishment is informed that the Central Powers, despite their 'victory' and despite their 'invincibility,' are not averse to treating eventually with their enemies for peace. And it is accompanied with the simultaneous threat: If now the wicked enemy, who are universally known to have fallen iniquitously upon innocent Germany, do not conclude peace immediately, then are they wholly responsible for the further shedding of blood—and thereupon end the already sufficient familiar threats with the 'more bitter' prosecution of the war. All this in accordance with the well-known guiding principle of German diplomacy: 'And if thou'rt not my brother be then I'll crack thy skull for thee.'

"Now what is the purpose of all this project? Will it have any effect upon the enemy? Surely even the German diplomats do not believe that. We know that German diplomacy has so far relied incredibly upon innocence and ignorance of psychology of their enemy. But these old feudal lords can not estimate themselves so cheap that we can believe them capable of hoping that this force can produce any impression upon the Allies. The responsible statesmen of Russia, England, and France have so often and so solemnly declared that there can be no discussion of peace so long as German armies have their feet on enemy soil, so long as the ruling classes in Germany are in accord with the Government in speaking of the most extensive annexations, that even German diplomats must have discovered the uselessness of such a maneuver.

"And then does anyone in the upper circles in Germany imagine that the neutrals, especially in Switzerland and the Netherlands, are unaware of the true economic situation, or rather let us say the economic distress of Germany, that they do not know despite all its victories "east and west" that Germany has not the slightest chance of imposing upon the world a 'German' peace such as is the dream of the chimney-pot and cabbage lords of Prussia?

"What is the object aimed at in this whole threshing out of peace phrases? It is not intended to produce any impression either upon the enemy or upon the neutrals—it is intended to humbug the German people."

MEXICO URGED TO BREAK WITH GERMANY

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—The public has been much stirred by the publication in *El Universal* of a statement by Gen. Pablo Gonzales, former commander of the Carranza forces in Mexico City and a well-known Constitutional, favoring Mexico's following the example of other Latin-American countries and severing diplomatic relations with Germany. The entire front page of the newspaper was devoted to the statement, thousands of extra copies of which were printed in order to supply the demand for it. The paper also was posted on bulletin boards throughout the city and outlying districts, where large crowds read the statement of General Gonzales.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

J. J. STORROW TO CONFIRM REPORT

Massachusetts Fuel Administrator Says He Has Received No Word of Powers of Seizure Being Conferred Upon Him

Confirmation of the report that power had been given the New England fuel administrator, James J. Storrow, to seize coal or purchase it at the prices fixed by President Wilson is asked in a telegram from Mr. Storrow to Harry A. Garfield, national fuel administrator, today. Mr. Storrow said that the first information concerning the power conferred on him had come through the press and that until confirmed from Washington he would regard the entire matter as unofficial.

An order to this effect was reported to have been issued by Dr. Garfield, on representations by Mr. Storrow and the Governors of five New England States that the supply of coal will be some 6,000,000 tons short of needs by Jan. 1, 1918, unless receipts can be increased.

This new power would help greatly in the distribution of coal, but the need of increased shipments to New England continues to be pressing, according to Mr. Storrow. Many manufacturing plants, he says, are short of coal, and some are barely getting enough to keep running. The authority in the new order will probably enable the New England Fuel Administrator and his aides, the State fuel administrators, to get coal enough to keep all the manufacturing plants running until the first of the year. Then the pinch will come, it is expected, because of handicapped transportation means.

Under the reported powers Mr. Storrow may virtually order sales of coal on storage anywhere in New England, at the prices fixed by the Government, to consumers in need of it. The coal will not have to go through the hands of retailers unless consumers prefer to buy in this way. Confiscation of coal will not be resorted to unless absolutely necessary. Small lots—less than carload lots—will be confiscated when that seems desirable, and the coal will be paid for at the fixed prices. The powers of Dr. Garfield and his subordinates are so great, under war time conditions, that confiscation of all coal can be undertaken. But it is not desired to do more in this way than is necessary to insure fair distribution; if that can be obtained under the present conditions of selling through jobbers, wholesalers and retailers, and the Government's prices are observed, the fuel administrators will not interfere. The power to confiscate, however, will make the fuel administrators able to prevent some consumers from getting too much and others too little coal, and to force selling if dealers hold back their stocks when the public is willing to pay the fixed price for it.

It is recognized at Washington that the coal situation in New England is one of the worst in the country. Some of the mills have not more than a day or two's supply, and to meet the needs of these, coal-owned by jobbers may soon be taken over by the Fuel Administrator. Jobbers in many cases have been speculators in coal and it is one of the aims of the Fuel Administration to stop speculation in this necessity. The activities of jobbers have been lessened by the order of Dr. Garfield that their commissions shall not exceed 20 cents a ton on coal. There is no intention of crushing out the jobber, but simply of preventing his becoming an extortioneer in the process of distributing coal.

The new power said to be given Mr. Storrow will not cause any change of importance in the anthracite market. It is said, as that market is now well supplied and has a prospect of getting enough coal for the winter's needs. Retail prices of anthracite are to be announced in Boston within a few days, on the basis of an investigation now nearly completed. Dealers meantime must sell coal subject to a possible order to refund to customers any price collected over a fair price as determined by the Fuel Administration.

PACIFIST SEIZED IN NEWPORT, KENTUCKY

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Herbert S. Blight, head of the People's Church and prominent as a member and leader of the People's Council, whose pacifist utterances brought about the raiding of his office by federal authorities recently, was seized Sunday night in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall in Newport, Ky., across the river from here, hurried into a waiting automobile, handcuffed and driven quickly away.

He has been found today at Florence, Ky., stripped of his clothing and having been beaten. He had been kidnapped by a band of men in 21 automobiles.

JAPANESE TEACHERS' PARTY VISITS BOSTON

A party of 12 Japanese school teachers, principals of elementary schools in Japan, arrived in Boston today where they visited the Massachusetts Board of Education and left in the afternoon for New York. This party, headed by Prof. K. Saki, is backed by a Japanese industrial concern and has been sent to study the schools of the United States. They have been to San Francisco and Chicago and after visiting New York tomorrow they are to go to Washington and from there will proceed to the Pacific Coast en route to Yokohama.

STATE INSURANCE HEARING

State health insurance as a war measure is to be considered at a public hearing to be given at the State men.

House on Wednesday evening, by the Special Commission on Social Insurance. The practical working of the English Health Insurance Act since the war began will be discussed; also the question as to whether Massachusetts shall enact any legislation insuring its wage earners against disability from excessive pressure of work occasioned by war orders.

WIDENING OF SIX STREETS IS URGED

Boston City Planning Board Advocates Roomier Thoroughfares and Formation of a Circle Near the Art Museum

Widening of Ruggles, Parker, Leon, Field, Mechanics and Greenleaf streets, near the Art Museum, and the formation of a circle at a point where Greenleaf and Parker streets join Huntington Avenue, at the entrance to the Fenway, is recommended to Mayor Curley today in a report from the City Planning Board.

The question of making some improvements in this district has been studied by the Planning Board as a result of a proposition submitted by John T. O'Neill of 7 Leon Street, who urges the construction of the circle and the continuation of the boulevard to run north of the Art Museum and across vacant land to Forsyth and Ruggles streets.

"Although Mr. O'Neill believed this would improve traffic conditions from Roxbury by eliminating the intersection of numerous streets, the planning board thinks the making of the proposed street would result in congestion increase at Forsyth and Ruggles streets. The board also says the proposition would "necessitate a subdivision of existing lots in such a way as to leave a number of triangular areas which would not readily conform to building purposes."

The board does not believe the extension of the road to Brookline Avenue to be in proper keeping with the layout of the Fens.

The area in the museum district where the construction of the diagonal street is advocated, is bounded by Huntington Avenue on the north, Forsyth Street on the east, Ruggles Street on the south and Parker Street on the west.

In this district the board says that the present width of the city blocks is so great as to allow interior lot development without proper street frontage. This, it is said, leads to congestion such as is found in the slums. Such development, the board states, actually has begun and the board is using its efforts to check its progress.

It is pointed out that the predominating character of the buildings here is wooden construction, and many vacant lots and open yards still remain. Under existing law the new buildings must be of more permanent type, and the board emphasizes the need, before much new construction is started, of stopping the evolution of a serious situation growing out of inadequate width and arrangements of streets.

The cost of halting this evolution, the board thinks, will be low today in proportion to the benefits to be derived. This is said to hold true irrespective of the development of the area into a commercial or a residential district. The report of the Planning Board favors the widening of the streets.

This week will see several important street-paving jobs brought to completion, according to an announcement by Mayor Curley today. The sheet asphalt paving being placed by the Central Construction Company on Commonwealth Avenue will be completed, on the right-hand side of the avenue inbound, on Tuesday. This will make a smooth pavement from Arlington Street to Lake Street.

The paving on Boston Street, between Park and Charles, is to be done on Friday. The wooden block paving on Washington Street, between Court Avenue and Beach Street, is to be finished by Saturday. Dorchester Avenue paving, which has been under way for many weeks, is to be completed by Dec. 15, the Mayor is as- sured by the contractor.

INDEPENDENT MILK DEALERS IN PROTEST

Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Commissioner, took under advisement today the protest of the Independent Milk Dealers Association of Boston against the practice of the H. P. Hood Company in selling milk through store depots at 10 cents a quart. Another meeting to consider the question is to be held in the State House next Monday.

According to the contention of the small dealers, the selling of milk at 10 cents a quart would drive them into bankruptcy, as the price they now pay the farmer would not allow such a selling figure. It was charged that the new movement was started by the large dealers in order to force the small ones out of business.

Mr. Endicott asked if it was true that the most economical way of handling milk was through the depot method and inquired whether the small dealers would be more favorable to that method, provided a satisfactory price agreement could be reached. The replies to his questions were of a noncommittal nature.

NEED OF SPEED IN SHIP CONSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The imminent necessity of speeding up ship construction was emphasized at a conference here today. Unless the present labor shortage is relieved without delay, officials claim it will be necessary to consider conscription of work-

MANY SOLDIERS TO BE DISCHARGED

Major-General Hodges Says There Are Large Number at Camp Devens Who Never Should Have Been Sent There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Mass.—Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the seventy-sixth division, announced today that so many soldiers have been found in the ranks who should never have been sent here that he had provided a way for their immediate discharge. According to the officers, many local boards sent men to Ayer while their claims for exemption were still pending. No one particular board is mentioned, but scattered through the cantonment are fully 100 men who will be affected by the order of Major-General Hodges. He desires to have these cases reopened at once. This must be done before Nov. 15, and for the last 15 per cent quota arriving, a 15-day period will be allowed for filing new claims.

Another order issued by Major-General Hodges provides that the Liberty Loan field day scheduled for last Wednesday be held this week Wednesday, Oct. 31 at 3 o'clock on Cavalry Field, just across the track from the main entrance.

The athletic tournament will be run off according to the original schedule, and there will be many other events of an interesting nature. A collection will be taken, and the proceeds will be given to the various regiments as a part of their regimental funds.

A school for buglers has been opened in the division, and the prescribed course of instruction will be for a period of two weeks. Sgt. V. W. Miller of the three hundred and first engineers' division train and depot brigade. Capt. Lester W. Perrin, commanding Company, of the three hundred and first infantry, received a check this morning from Judge Thomas H. Connally and Fred C. Dowling of Brighton as the nucleus of a regimental fund for the Allston and Brighton boys in his company. This amount represented their own personal contribution, and accompanying the check was a note stating that they hoped more would swell the proportions of their gift.

With the aim of placing every man where he best fits, whatever the branch of service may be, a sweeping reorganization of division seventy-six is shortly to be made, and while many of the organizations in camp will lose their strictly local identities, every man will find at least an acquaintance or two in the company or battalion to which he is to be assigned.

The quartermaster's department today announced many vacancies as cooks and teamsters for overseas service.

A special ruling on holiday packages for men in the American expeditionary forces was received today at northeastern headquarters, coming from the general chief-of-staff, Tasker H. Bliss, Washington, D. C.

By agreement between the War Department, the Post Office Department and express companies, the commanding general at the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., is designated as forwarding agent for the rerouting and shipment of all express and mail matter intended for gifts to the American soldiers now in France. The following rules will govern the shipment of all such matter:

a. If Christmas presents are sent by parcel post, they must conform to postal regulations, except that all packages must be enclosed in wooden boxes.

b. All boxes shipped should be limited to 20 pounds in weight, measure not more than two cubic feet in volume, be of wood, and should have hinged or screw top to facilitate opening and inspecting. No perishable food products, or other than those inclosed in cans or glass jars should be packed in such shipments.

c. Mail and express matter should be addressed as prescribed by postal regulations, and both classes of shipments should be marked "Christmas Box" and should be sent care of the commanding-general, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., Pier 1.

d. The commanding general will cause every parcel, whether mail or express, to be opened, and strict search made to see that nothing of an explosive or other dangerous character is loaded aboard ship.

e. Contents of each package will be clearly stated on the outside by proper word which will clearly indicate the nature of its contents. Shipment of Christmas boxes begins immediately, and no boxes will be forwarded overseas which do not reach Pier 1 on or before Dec. 5. Name of sender must be clearly marked on the outside.

United Service Club to Open

Opening in November with an elaborate house-warming, the United Service Club at 48 Boylston Street will be maintained in Boston for the convenience and comfort of the enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. This club will be a part of the War Camp Community Recreation Service, which is the government agency authorized by the War and Navy Departments to arrange leisure time activities for its men in service.

Selectman Douglas Smith of Ayer advocates that the army officials collect enough money to repair the road leading from Ayer to the cantonment by charging an admission for every machine entering the cantonment. He says that practically all the automobiles are from out of town and that he does not see why the citizens should be forced to pay for something that is doing them very little good.

The town already has gone to considerable expense that has brought in no returns. The police force has been greatly increased and the appropriation for police protection is much larger than ever before. This is only one of the several ways that the town has had this extra expense thrust upon it. While the returns are being

received by a very few merchants, the rest of the townspeople suffer only inconvenience."

French Officers to Confer

Colonel Azan Leaves for Washington to See Colonel Claudon

Col. Paul Azan, who has charge of the work of the French military officers in the northeastern department, is leaving for Washington, D. C., tomorrow for a consultation with Colonel Claudon and other officers, including members of the French embassy. He will be absent for several days.

Capt. Percy Black who has been one of Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston's aides has received orders to report back to the eighteenth cavalry at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., his former regiment, which is shortly to be merged into a cavalry regiment. Captain Black has made many friends during his stay in Boston, and his departure is regretted by officers at northeastern headquarters.

Col. Samuel Reber of the department signal office, and his successor, Col. Daniel J. Carr, went to Camp Devens, Ayer, this morning where they will investigate the installation of the telephone there, that branch of service coming under the jurisdiction of the northeastern department.

The aeronautical department of which Lieut. Lester Watson is chief officer in charge, removed today from the second floor to the fourth floor at official headquarters. All completed applications for branches of the service, and all inquiries as to status of applicants and their probable date of examination should be made to the examining board at its offices, 755 Boylston Street.

Maj. Joseph S. Hardin of the northeastern district, coast artillery corps, has taken Room 211 at local army headquarters for his office. E. H. Mosgrave is the clerk in charge.

Maj. Charles T. Cahill of Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweet's staff is receiving numerous applications from enlisted men for the third series of training camps, to be held Jan. 5 to April 5, 1918. The graduates of these camps who may be so recommended will be listed as eligible for commissions as second lieutenants, and will be commissioned as such.

Mrs. George Mercer Jr. of New York City today sent another consignment of 18 sweaters to Brigadier-General Johnston for use of the provost guard in Boston. Each week Mrs. Mercer sends a package of sweaters, helmets, and scarfs, and in a note accompanying today's gifts she writes that many of her friends have now become interested in her work and are assisting her.

Wives and dependents of soldiers will hereafter receive the allotments or pay due them from the pay of a soldier of the same month. Previously, when a man allotted his pay, as is compulsory if he has any dependents, the actual payments were a month behind, coming from the following month's payroll. By the new orders, payments will be made earlier and from the current month's pay of the soldier.

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The surplus of nearly 900,000 cases of eggs in storage this year, above the holdings last year, is causing a good deal of study in the trade. Some egg men claim that this surplus has reduced the value of cold storage eggs to such an extent that the holders will lose. But hope is held out by some of the trade papers, which say that the "man who will stay with his cold storage eggs" will eventually find a profit. It is argued that meatless days will encourage consumption of eggs, and that if the present flow of production continues, there will be no fresh eggs before the first of March in volume sufficient to affect the market. There is a clear movement on foot to hold the bulk of the egg surplus in storage.

The charge that a ring of speculators started early in the year to store eggs and hold them out of the market, so that prices would rise, is called an injustice by the trade, although it is admitted that the extent of the inflation of egg prices last season was not justified. Far from last season's inflation being the work of a ring of speculators, the trade declares that those who bought the eggs and stored them were performing a public service.

Now those who hold eggs in storage are being advised to bide their time. The possibility of the Government's using eggs on the army camp menus is pointed out, and if such a step is taken it is claimed that the storage supply will be used up within a month.

LAMBS BRING \$10 A HEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROSWELL, N. M.—What is said to be the highest price ever paid for range lambs in New Mexico has just been paid for 4000 lambs at Roswell. Captain de Bremond, owner of the flock, who, before he became an American sheep-grower, was an officer in the Swiss army, is now captain commanding the First New Mexico Field Artillery, recently ordered from its training camp at Albuquerque to an Atlantic port. In his absence Mrs. de Bremond has conducted the sheep ranch in the mountains nearby. She received a check for \$40,000 for the lambs, the entire lot going at \$10 per head.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

Members of the Norwegian and Danish Methodists, Episcopal churches of Boston, Lynn, Providence and Maynard, held their annual Sunday school convention in Concord, Mass., yesterday and Saturday. The Rev. Andrew Hansen of Sunset Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., reported an increase in membership until the total stands at 4,604,500. The Rev. B. E. Carlsen of Boston spoke on "An Effective Sunday School."

other feature will be a parlor where mothers, wives, and sisters and friends of the men may meet under pleasant conditions.

In addition to the exclusive use of their part of the building, the men will have access to the gymnasium, bowling alleys, library and reading rooms which are maintained by the Boston Y. M. C. Union for civilian members.

The club will be maintained through the cooperation of the B. Y. M. C. Union with the Boston Committee on Training Camp Activities. A permanent governing force is in charge consisting of George B. Morison, chairman of Boston Committee on Training Camp Activities, Col. Frank L. Locke, president of the Union, Capt. Ralph C. Harrison, U. S. A., Chaplain A. C. Stone, U. S. A., W. Rodman Peabody, chairman of the Union committee on civic affairs, and Herman Burr, a Boston business man. A women's committee is cooperating to supply equipment and to furnish the dormitories, of which the chairman is Mrs. Robert W. Loyett, assisted by Mrs. Leo H. Leary.

MANY CANDIDATES ARE UNCONTESTED

State Election Campaign in Massachusetts Featured by Unusual Number on Ticket Who Will Be Unopposed at Polls

All dealers in "fundamental food-stuffs," according to an announcement from Washington, must take out federal licenses to do business after Nov. 1, as indicated in the President's proclamation issued Oct. 8. Application forms for the licenses are being issued by the law department license division, United States Food Administration, Washington. The matter is being handled wholly from Washington. At the office of Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, it was said that beyond answering questions that office had nothing to do with the licensing or applications for licenses.

Every wholesaler, broker or commission dealer handling the food-stuffs specified in the President's proclamation must be licensed, without regard to the volume of his business. Retailers whose gross sales do not exceed \$100,000 a year are excepted by Congress, but this exemption does not apply to wholesalers nor to persons doing both a wholesale and retail business. Certain other minor classes of exemptions are set forth in the proclamation, which is being sent by the law department with every blank license application.

The senatorial districts in which there will be no contests are the Cape-Plymouth, first, second and third Bristol, Norfolk, Norfolk-Suffolk, third Essex, first, third, fifth, sixth, seventh Middlesex, first, second and third Worcester, Worcester-Hampshire, Hampshire, Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampshire, and second Hampden.

SOFT COAL PRICE ORDERED RAISED

President Wilson, Upon Recommendation of Dr. Garfield, Advances Rate to Meet Wage Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson, on recommendation of Fuel Administrator Garfield, has granted an increase of 45 cents a ton in the price of soft coal at virtually all the soft coal mines in the country. The increase becomes effective today. The presidential order provides that the increase shall not apply in the case of existing contracts providing for an increase in price to cover any raise in miners' wages. Neither will it apply in any districts where miners and operators fail to agree on a miners' penalty provision satisfactory to the Fuel Administration. The new price will make operative the wage increase agreed upon recently by coal operators and miners in conference with the Fuel Administration.

The President's order reads:

"The White House,
Washington, D. C.
Oct. 27, 1917.

"The scale of prices prescribed Aug. 21, 1917, by the President of the United States for bituminous coal at the mine, as adjusted and modified, by order of the United States Fuel Administrator, to meet exceptional conditions in certain localities, is hereby amended by adding the sum of 45 cents to each of the prices so prescribed or so adjusted and modified, subject, however, to the following express exceptions: "(1) This increase shall not apply to any coal sold at the mine under an existing contract containing a provision for an increase in the price of coal thereunder in case of an increase in wages paid to miners.

"(2) This increase in prices shall not apply in any district in which the operators and miners fail to agree upon a penalty provision, satisfactory to the Fuel Administrator, for the automatic collection of fines in the spirit of the agreement entered into between the operators and miners at Washington, Oct. 6, 1917.

"This order shall become effective at 7 a. m. on Oct. 29, 1917.

"WOODROW WILSON."

The price for bituminous coal fixed originally averaged about \$2.75 a ton, depending upon local conditions. The increase granted will not bring the price of coal at the mine much beyond \$3.20 a ton in any case, and in several localities it will be below that figure.

In his letter to the President explaining the situation which led him to recommend an increase, Fuel Administrator Garfield, writing under date of Oct. 16, said:

"As a result of the conference held in Washington between the operators and the miners of the Central Field, an agreement was reached on the 6th of October, providing, among other things, an increase of wages as follows: An advance of 10 cents per ton to miners; advances ranging from 75 cents to \$1.40 per day to laborers; an advance of 15 per cent for yardage and dead work.

"This will result in an increase to miners of 50 per cent and to the best paid laborers of 78 per cent over the wages of April 1, 1914. These increases are not in excess of the advance in cost of living for that period.

"It is obvious that these advances in wages must be taken either from the operator or the consumer. On the assumption that the prices fixed yielded a fair profit to the operator, it is clear that if this increase of wages is to fall entirely upon the operators their profits will no longer be fair, unless the result of the increase bears an insignificant relation to those profits.

"This question was submitted to me as Fuel Administrator. It is not possible to estimate the exact effect of the proposed increases upon the prices fixed. But the experts of the Federal Trade Commission and of the Fuel Administration have made as careful computation as the data in hand permit. I have asked these gentlemen to exclude from their computation any allowances which could properly be regarded as an indirect increase of the profits of the operators, and to make their calculation with the sole object in view of covering the increase in wages by interpreting the above proposals in terms of the prices fixed by you, that is to say, to advise me how many cents per ton on coal produced the proposed wage increase mean."

"In reaching the conclusion that the prices of coal at the mine should be increased to substantially cover these wage increases, I have been influenced particularly by the provisions of the agreement intended to secure an increased and an uninterrupted production of coal.

"It is the deliberate judgment of the best informed among the representatives of the miners' union that if the miners now at work should labor in the mines eight hours during even five days of the week there would be no shortage of coal. It is the purpose of the proposed supplemental agreement to secure approximation at least of this result by means of fines automatically collected. These fines are quite distinct from the penalizing fines sometimes attempted to be imposed by employers for their own benefit.

"In this connection, I beg to call special attention to the fourth item of the proposed supplemental agreement, namely, that, 'subject to the next biennial convention of the Mine Workers of America, the mine workers' representatives agree that the present contract be extended during the continuation of the war, and not to exceed two years from April 1, 1918.' I am assured that the next biennial convention will loyally and patriotically confirm this provision. I believe you may confidently rely upon the assurances of the representatives of the unions upon this point."

Dr. Garfield concludes by making

the recommendations later put into effect by the President.

Prices of bituminous coal at the mine for the State of Michigan, which were not fixed in the original order, were made on Saturday. The run of mine is fixed at \$3.15; prepared sizes, \$3.60, and slack or screenings, \$2.80. Further classifications in other states were announced as follows:

Montana—New prices: Prepared sizes, \$3; slack or screenings, \$1.50. Old prices: Prepared sizes, \$2.95; slack or screenings, \$2.45.

Arkansas—(Paris field) New prices: Prepared sizes, \$3.50; slack or screenings, \$2. Old prices: Prepared sizes, \$2.90; slack or screenings, \$2.40.

Illinois—(McLean Coal Company, Bloomington) New prices: Prepared sizes, \$4; slack or screenings, \$1.70. Old prices: Prepared sizes, \$2.65; slack or screenings, \$2.15.

Missouri—(Putnam County and Longwall thin seam lines in Randolph County) New prices: Run of mine, \$3.15; prepared sizes, \$3.40; slack or screenings, \$2.90. Old prices: Run of mine, \$2.70; prepared sizes, \$2.95; slack or screenings, \$2.45.

Food Drive Commencing

Half Million Volunteers to Invite Each Housewife to Sign Pledge

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration's big drive to mobilize the kitchens of the United States for the duration of the war has started throughout the nation.

Half a million volunteers have begun invading the country's 22,000,000 households and are personally to invite each housewife to sign the Food pledge to conserve wheat, meat, fat and sugar. Aiding these is an army of 14,000 four-minute men, who will speak in the country's moving picture houses and at street corners to emphasize the fact that the success of food pledge week is important to the winning of the war.

Food pledge week, postponed until now to avoid conflict with the Liberty Loan finale, is to end Saturday night.

"Upon the success or failure of America's households to join this food conservation movement," said Food Administrator Hoover, "will largely stake the issue of this war."

NEW YORK'S BIG SUFFRAGE PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fifth Avenue and Washington Square to the Sixties was crowded Saturday afternoon, with an immense outpouring of men, women and children, while the advocates of woman suffrage, estimated to number 20,000, marched for what they believed to be the last time in their long struggle for recognition of woman's right to vote in this State. The parade was the climax of the intensive campaign waged by the women throughout the State for approval of their cause at the polls Nov. 6.

One section was composed entirely of mothers, wives, and other relatives of men who are serving their country, and the demand for full democracy at home as well as throughout the world was the theme of many banners. Prominent in the line were placards presenting the signatures of more than a million women in this State who want the vote. About 500 men also marched.

GERMANY SINKS SHIP SEIZED FROM HER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Germany has sunk the first of her own ships seized by the United States and operated by the Shipping Board. The Clara Mennig, a steel vessel, 3000 tons, has been sunk in the Mediterranean, the board announced today. She had been under charter to the Italian Government, and was homeward bound from Italy. No lives were lost. The Clara Mennig was a German ship seized by this country at the war's outbreak.

TEXAS ASKED TO HOLD BACK ITS TURKEYS

DALLAS, Tex.—The United States Food Administration today asked the Texas Poultry, Butter and Egg Association to "help win the war" by refraining from dressing any turkeys for shipment outside the State of Texas before Dec. 1, "by which time the birds will have matured and will carry a much greater amount of flesh."

PEACE PLEA OF CENTRAL POWERS

ZURICH, Switzerland (Monday)—The Central Powers continue to declare their readiness for peace; if the enemy persists in war, we will show the power and force of peace," declared the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seidler, in an address to the Reichstag today.

ANOTHER LOAN IS EXTENDED TO BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States has extended a loan of \$25,000,000 to Great Britain, bringing the total advanced to that country since the war began up to \$1,400,000,000. The grand total of loans to all the Allies is now \$2,851,400,000.

FOOD PLEDGE WEEK

"Food Pledge Week" in Boston will start tonight with a mass meeting at Tremont Temple at which Mark L. Requa of the National Food Administration, Governor McCall, Henry E. Endicott, State Food Commissioner, Dean and Sarah Louise Arnold of the women's committee on the Council of National Defense will speak, and Mayor Curley is expected to preside.

NATION IS URGED TO FOOD ECONOMY

President Wilson, in an Appeal to the People of the United States Emphasizes Loyal Duty to Our Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Today is the beginning of the food pledge or family enrollment week, when at least 15,000,000 of the 22,000,000 housewives of the United States are expected to enroll themselves as members of the Food Administration by signing a pledge to exert the greatest economy in the handling of food.

President Wilson, in a statement issued today, the first day of family enrollment week under the direction of the United States Food Administration, declares that in no way can the nation accomplish its object in the war with more certainty than through every family and public eating place in the country pledging its support to the Food Administration and complying with its requests.

"The great voluntary effort in this direction," says the President, "which has been initiated and organized by the Food Administration under my direction, offers an opportunity of service in the war which is open to every individual, and by which every individual may serve both his people and the peoples of the world."

The President's statement in support of the Food Administration's efforts is as follows:

"The chief part of the burden of finding food supplies for the peoples associated with us in war falls, for the present, upon the American people, and the drain upon supplies on such a scale necessarily affects the prices of our necessities of life.

"Our country, however, is blessed with an abundance of foodstuffs, and if our people will economize in their use of food, providently confining themselves to the quantities required; if they will eliminate waste; and if they will make use of those commodities of which we have a surplus, and thus free for export a larger proportion of those required by the world now dependent upon us, we shall not only be able to accomplish our obligations to them, but we shall obtain and establish reasonable prices at home."

"To provide an adequate supply of food both for our own soldiers on the other side of the seas and for the civil populations and the armies of the Allies, is one of our first and foremost obligations; for if we are to maintain their constancy in this struggle for the independence of all nations, we must first maintain their strength and vigor, and the solution of our food problems, therefore, is dependent upon the individual service of every man, woman and child in the United States. The great voluntary effort in this direction which has been initiated and organized by the Food Administration under my direction offers an opportunity of service in the war which is open to every individual, and by which every individual may serve both his own people and the peoples of the world."

"We cannot accomplish our objects in this great war without sacrifice and devotion, and in no direction can that sacrifice and devotion be shown more than by each home and public eating place in the country pledging its support to the Food Administration, and complying with its requests."

(Signed "WOODROW WILSON.")

In a statement issued today the Food Administration points out that the allies of the United States are particularly interested in the success of the family enrollment campaign, as upon it is contingent the maintenance of their fighting strength.

E. De Cartier, the Belgian Minister in Washington, in a statement prepared for the American people, expresses the deep appreciation of his nation for the executive ability and the humanitarian instincts which have saved Belgium from destruction.

"The people of Belgium," he said, "hanging on the brink of starvation, look to the United States to decide whether they shall live or perish." He added that money and ships available if there is no food to purchase.

Sugar Deals Explained

Tonnage Released by France as Result of Negotiations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Food Administration today issued the following statement:

"Of the 26,500 tons of sugar just released to the American market by France, 12,000 tons was neutral sugar recently bought for France, and 14,500 tons bought for France months ago through the British Royal Commission.

The additional 16,500 tons of sugar which is expected to be released to the market this week is owned by the Russian and Finnish governments, and is reported to be held by Grace & Co., New York. This firm is powerless to release this sugar without permission from the owners."

Denial was authorized by the Food Administration today of the published report that the Federal Sugar Refining Company was the only company not to come in with the administration. In fact, it was stated the Federal Sugar Refining Company not only signed the contract with the administration, but was the first one to do so.

There has been no restriction on the sales of such sugars to manufacturers, says the Food Administration, and there has been no attempt on the part of the administration to force such holders to take a loss, and the only reason that the large volume of sugar just now released was not available sooner was because permission to use it had to be obtained from France, the British

Royal Commission, and neutral countries.

There is no reason for undue haste in the matter, it is stated by the Food Administration, inasmuch as no one is really suffering from the temporary sugar shortage. Enforced conservation is not an unmixed evil, it was added, as it brings to the attention of the American public, in a not harmful way, the vital necessity of conserving food products. America will have but one or two weeks of scarcity of sugar, while Europe has had three years of such shortage.

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and Greenfield, according to another apple expert in Boston, and an extra charge of 50 cents is being made for the barrel. One farmer in Wilbraham, Mass., near Springfield has been selling fancy grade apples for \$8 a barrel at the barn door, and some of his customers have paid \$3 a barrel for low grade or pick-ups.

Reports from other parts of Massachusetts show that the farmers along the state highways have been selling apples at good prices for the past six weeks, their customers being almost entirely motor tourists. In fact the front yard vegetable, fruit and preserve counter on the popular automobile routes of New England has brought in thousands of dollars to the farmer, who has not only sold his products at good prices but has been saved the expense of carting and shipping.

Additional returns from the apple crop of northwestern Massachusetts indicate that the yield in Franklin and northern Berkshire County will be more than 100,000 barrels, and that in this part of the United States the so-called "off year" rule does not obtain, for the crop is from 15 to 20 per cent larger than in 1916.

Most of the crop are Baldwins, with Hubbardstones second, while a new variety known as the "Little Core" is coming rapidly to the front as a popular eating as well as cooking apple.

R. Edward Annin Jr., chief apple inspector of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, who has just returned from a tour through the apple growing district along the northern border of the State, reports that not only is the crop an exceptionally heavy one, but the quality is above the average.

For those reasons he was not surprised to find apple buyers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Indianapolis and Chicago, canvassing the district and offering good prices for well graded fruit.

The federal apple grading law is being more generally observed than ever before, according to Mr. Annin, particularly by Massachusetts growers, while apple buyers from different parts of the United States report a marked improvement in grading of apples during the past five years in nearly all the New England states.

The apple crop in Franklin County is placed by Mr. Annin at 90,000 barrels compared with 75,000 barrels in 1916. The headquarters, or apple centers of the district, are at Greenfield, Shelburne Falls and Buckland from which point shipments are being made to Boston, New York and the West. Some of the Franklin growers have from 100 to 200 barrels of apples awaiting shipment, while many others sold their apples on the trees.

Apple growers in Massachusetts are making every effort this year to utilize all the fruit and in this work they are considerably assisted by the high prices which they have been obtaining for low grade apples, or those which fall from the trees before the regular picking.

In former years from 60 to 75 per cent of the fallen fruit was allowed to go to waste, as the farmer found it unprofitable to harvest it at 30 cents for 100 pounds. This year the demand for all kinds of apples has brought about an advance even in the low grade, and this grade which was rejected in former years is now being sold from \$1 to \$1.10 a hundred.

Mr. Annin reported that during his tour through Franklin County he met a farmer with a load of 7300 pounds of low grade apples which he was hauling to the market and for which he had already been paid \$73 cash at the barn door.

Well graded Baldwin apples are selling for from \$3 to \$5 a barrel at the railroad station at Shelburne Falls

APPLE CROP HEAVY IN MASSACHUSETTS

Board of Agriculture Inspector Finds Large Yield of Good Fruit in Growing District Where High Prices Obtain

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INITIATIVE IS THE FORD HALL TOPIC

Sherman L. Whipple and Herbert Parker Chief Speakers For and Against the Measure

Professional men, business men, politicians and delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention crowded Ford Hall last night to hear Sherman L. Whipple and Herbert Parker discuss "The Initiative and Referendum." Mr. Whipple spoke in favor of the measure while former Attorney-General Parker argued against the proposed change in legislative methods.

Attorney Whipple argued that the present constitution of Massachusetts is antiquated and in certain respects unjust. He explained the purpose of the initiative and referendum as a measure to initiate or pass a law which the Legislature failed to act upon or which the Governor had vetoed. He urged that it was a method by means of which constitutional amendments might be more easily effected.

Mr. Parker argued for the present constitution and for what it stands. He said the constitution of Massachusetts was the first written constitution and that it has proved itself to be the best. He insisted that the constitution of Massachusetts, based on the old common law of England, is the finest instrument of government ever devised; that under it the Commonwealth had prospered, and that ample provision is made for amendment.

Mr. Parker said the proposed change in the laws of the Commonwealth would discredit representative government and make the members of the Legislature mere instruments of suspicion and distrust. He concluded by saying:

"This constitution has safeguarded and upheld the government of this State for nearly 150 years and during that period has been amended 44 times, all but nine of which have been made through legislation at the will of the people. There is no occasion to doubt the response made to their demands for legislation."

The occasion for this debate on the timely subject of the evening was the opening night of the seventh annual season of the People's Forum at Ford Hall.

SPEEDY UNLOADING OF CARS IS URGED

Boston shippers are urged to unload the less-than-carload consignments of freight as soon as received in order to avoid congestion at the Boston freight yards. In a statement today from the Boston Chamber of Commerce. After reviewing the undesirable conditions in the yards which obtained last year when less than carload lots were allowed to accumulate, the chamber asks all to cooperate in avoiding the condition this year. It says:

"The carriers are commencing to embargo less-than-carload freight, and these embargoes will increase to the detriment of business generally, unless receivers of freight cooperate by removing the incoming freight promptly. If Boston receivers fail to appreciate the importance of doing this, they will have no one but themselves to blame if the embargoes on less-than-carload freight become as frequent as those on carload shipments."

"The railroads will be able to give better service if the consignees will bear in mind that it is a moral duty under present conditions to remove shipments of any character whatever from the freight station with the least possible delay. Any failure to do this results in an inconvenience not only to the carriers, but to other receivers of freight and materially affects the general situation. The fact that a consignee's shipment may weigh only a few hundred pounds has no bearing, because that shipment cannot be covered up by other freight without entailing a great deal of labor in its removal, and labor is very scarce at present."

LOUISIANA SEEKS RICE FLOUR MILLS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Commercial organizations of New Orleans and other cities in Louisiana are seeking the establishment of a mill in this State to manufacture rice flour from the cheaper grades of rice. This flour, which has come into large demand as a substitute for wheat flour, is unobtainable in Louisiana, the largest rice-producing state of the Union, largely because there is no mill here to grind it. The wholesalers declare there is an excellent opportunity for two or three such mills to be operated in Louisiana at a profit.

"We cannot get rice flour because none is ground in Louisiana, right in the heart of the rice belt," said Thomas P. Graham, a member of the largest wholesale grocery firm in New Orleans. "The mills in Texas cannot afford to grind it and ship it to us at a price at which we can sell it, when the cheapest grade of rice is selling at 6½ cents a pound. That would make a barrel of rice flour cost us more than \$13, while we can sell wheat flour at \$12, with every prospect of it going even lower than that."

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Students at Simmons College plan to celebrate Founder's Convocation Day next Wednesday afternoon in the Harvard Street Church, where a meeting is to be held in honor of John Simmons, who founded the college in the year 1898. The first class was graduated in 1902. The college tennis championship cup was secured by the junior class for the third consecutive year, last Saturday afternoon, when

Miss Mildred Gordon, victor in the junior-freshman match, defeated Miss Louise Beckwith, the winner of the senior-sophomore match, in straight sets; 6-1; 6-2. The cup was presented by Miss Beckwith, president of the athletic association.

OKLAHOMA CROPS AWAIT FARM HELP

Definite Movement Is Begun to Enlist School Children In Work on the Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—School children in the cities and towns of Oklahoma may be enlisted to assist the farmers in gathering their cotton and other fall crops.

Owing to a marked labor shortage, especially on the farms, thousands of acres of cotton are standing in the fields unpicked. R. H. Wilson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has sent out letters to the superintendents of schools in the cities and towns throughout Oklahoma, asking them to assist the farmers in their communities in harvesting their cotton and other crops. Superintendent Wilson proposes that town boys and girls be encouraged to go into the country on Saturday and assist the farmers and their children in picking the cotton and in performing other work that young people can do.

"At the present time," says Mr. Wilson, "the country is facing a condition that makes it necessary for the school children to do a great deal of farm work, otherwise the crops which are so important and so valuable at this time will be wasted, causing much loss to the farmers and a great disadvantage to the State and nation.

Many farmers in Oklahoma are compelled to keep their own children out of school to help in the cotton picking, and then cannot gather all their crop.

Not only is there a shortage of labor on the farms in this State, but the scarcity of workmen is reflected in building and other industrial enterprises. The State is able only to engage enough men to keep the work on the new \$150,000 auditorium and library building at the State University at Norman going about half the time. Many industrial plants of the State are complaining that they are unable to get enough skilled workmen to operate to full capacity.

Another handicap is being felt in connection with obtaining building materials for private industry. The Federal Government has taken the entire output of several Oklahoma plants which put out materials, and is using the products in cantonment work at Ft. Sill and elsewhere.

Richard Epstein provided the piano accompaniments to the five songs most artistically.

MUSIC

Pension Fund Concert

First Pension Fund Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Karl Muck conductor and Miss Mary Farrar, soprano, as soloist, afternoon of Oct. 28. The orchestra played the following selections: Tschakowsky, symphony No. 6 ("Pathetic"); Wagner, Good Friday music from "Parsifal" and funeral music from "Götterdämmerung." The soprano sang Wagnerian selections with orchestra, as follows: "Dich, Thre Halle," from "Tannhäuser"; "Träume," "Schwanen," "Schmerzen," and "Lamento." She sang songs with piano. Richard Epstein playing the accompaniments as follows: "Stille Sicherheit," Franz; "Volkssiedlung"; Schumann; "Sternlein," Mousorgsky; "Erster Begegnung," Grieg; "Schneeglockchen," Gretschinoff.

The "Pathetic" symphony of Tschakowsky and a Pension Fund concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, seem to go hand in hand most of the time; nevertheless, this ever-popular symphony loses none of its charm with the concert-going public, as was strongly evidenced by the lively appreciation manifested by the audience at Sunday's concert. With an organization like the Boston Symphony, having numerous performances of this particular symphony to its credit, one might almost be inclined to believe, after hearing yesterday's performance, that in this case "familiarity breeds contempt"; not that the symphony was played indifferently, but rather that Dr. Muck's interpretation was of a more or less perfunctory character. A side-step from the beaten track of traditional rendition of any musical composition is always welcome and refreshing, and one cannot help but call to mind, in connection with this same symphony, the visit, a few years ago of Arthur Nikisch with the London Symphony Orchestra, when on that occasion he dared to establish, for the time being at least, his own "tradition" with the "Pathetic," startling the pedants perhaps, but winning an artistic triumph, just the same.

In the Good Friday music from "Parsifal," the orchestra attained its highest artistic mood, and in the funeral music from "Götterdämmerung" one's admiration for Wagner as a master of orchestration was quickened when listening to the maximum of sonority reached in the tone mass of this piece.

Mme. Farrar's art, while elusive and disappointing at times, is sufficiently interesting in some respects to keep an audience enthusiastic to the last. How much of this is attributable to histrionic ability or to vocal attainment, it might be difficult to say. Her work, however, from a purely vocal standpoint, would seem to lack virility, falling short in actual tonal capacity and resonance, especially noticeable in the aria and songs with orchestra. Mme. Farrar knows how to interpret and there is unmistakable finesse to all her efforts.

Richard Epstein provided the piano accompaniments to the five songs most artistically.

Notes

Miss Mary Garden, the soprano, is to take part in performances of the Chicago Opera Company in the course of the engagement of the organization at the Boston Opera House in February. She is expected to appear in "Carmen," "Monna Vanna," "Pelléas and Mélisande" and other French operas. She is to join the company when the western tour is over, and will appear in the Chicago and New York seasons.

A pupil's recital took place in recital hall of the New England Conservatory on Saturday afternoon. Two ensemble numbers were presented: The Mozart piano trio in B-flat major, by Catharine Lloyd, John W. Dickinson and Helen Moorhouse and the Rubinstein piano trio in G minor, by Douglas Kenney, Alice Roberts and Lucile Quimby.

SOCIALIST DRAFT OPPONENT CONVICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—J. W. Head, a Socialist worker, was found guilty by a jury in the Federal Court at Sioux Falls. He was charged with violation of the Espionage Act, in that he wilfully obstructed the recruiting and enlisting in the army to the injury of the United States. The testimony showed that he had spoken against the constitutionality of the draft law and circulated petitions asking for its repeal. The defendant admitted that the petitions were furnished by the Socialist national headquarters at 803 West Washington Street, Chicago.

The attorneys for the 27 Hutchinson County farmers convicted last week were given until Wednesday to perfect a motion for arrest of judgment and new trial. Defendants are at liberty under bonds aggregating \$240,000.

SIR JOHN AIRPS VIEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Sir John Aird, the general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was in the city a few days ago and speaking of the conditions after the war, gave as his opinion that it would take from six to nine months for the work of readjustment in western Canada, after which the country would enter upon a period of expansion and development.

FEDERAL PRISON EXTENSION

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A wooden

prison to house draft slackers and

Americans soldiers who violate the

articles of war while in foreign service, will be erected as an addition to the

disciplinary barracks at Ft. Leavenworth, says a dispatch to the Star.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU

CASPER, Wyo.—A demand for 500 carpenters has been made in Casper by the commercial club, while prices of from 75 cents to \$1 an hour have been offered. The sudden expansion of the oil industry in Wyoming has caused such a rush to this city, which is virtually the center of the Big Muddy and Salt Creek fields, that accommodations for all new settlers is impossible. Many tents have been erected surrounding the town, while the rush for buildings has been so great that it is impossible to begin to fill the demand.

OIL BRINGS BOOM TO WYOMING TOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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SIMMONS COLLEGE

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Day next Wednesday afternoon in the

Harvard Street Church, where a meet-

ing is to be held in honor of John

Simmons, who founded the college in

the year 1898. The first class was

graduated in 1902. The college tennis

championship cup was secured by the

junior class for the third consecutive

year, last Saturday afternoon, when

GOV. MC CALL MAY SPEAK BUT ONCE

Republican Candidate to Deliver Address in Tremont Temple Saturday Night

Governor McCall's public speaking in the Massachusetts state campaign may be confined to a single address which is scheduled to be delivered at a Republican rally in Tremont Temple, Boston, Saturday evening, Nov. 3, the Saturday preceding the election Nov. 6.

The Governor has announced that his duties in connection with Massachusetts' preparation for the world war have occupied so much time that he has been unable to conduct a personal campaign for reelection to a third term.

Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge and United States Senators Lodge and Weeks are also scheduled to speak at the Tremont Temple this week. Here is a young painter for whom color is always the attraction—the color of nature and the color of the busy haunts of men. The sun-drenched shores of Cape Cod and the sun-drenched shores of the Mediterranean, alike catch his color-seeking eye, quite regardless of all that they represent as borders of the Old World and the New.

There is no doubt of the happiness and the impetuosity of Mr. Slade's coloring. Apparently he slings his paint box over his back, walks abroad quite carelessly and unslings it whenever his fancy directs—to catch a statuesque Nubian boy in bright-hued奔忙—a busy Mediterranean port—or a sweater, gentler-tinted Massachusetts fishing village. His brush is most facile—dangerously so—for it would seem a greater concentration would serve him to a better end. His faults are the faults of over-facility.

I am confident that the voters of Massachusetts will show their appreciation of Massachusetts' war administration by going to the polls on election day and doing their duty as citizens. If they do, the victory of the administration from the Governor down promises to be overwhelming.

Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, began a four days' tour of western Massachusetts today with the slogan: "Massachusetts milk for Massachusetts people." Matthew Hale, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor with the Democratic, Prohibition and Progressive Party designations, is one of the campaign party. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald is due to take the stump for the Mansfield-Hale ticket at Natick tonight.

R. O. T. C. AT TECHNOLOGY

Definite orders have been received from the War Department relative to the establishment of the R. O. T. C. at Technology, the new course to start within a few days, open only to sophomores, and planned to cover a period of three years. The general plan is to give the men three hours' work a week during the sophomore year. Most of this time will be spent at the South Armory. During the third and fourth years, five hours will be devoted to the work.

Two branches are open to the members, the signal corps or the coast artillery. The first branch is designed principally for men in electrical engineering courses, while the other is open to practically every course given at the institute. The work will consist of drills, calisthenics, and field signal exercises, with special classroom exercises.

The signal corps men will get work in sending and receiving messages by flag, torch, lantern, heliograph, ordinary telegraph, field buzzer, and radio telegraph, besides work in construction and testing of lines, setting up and handling of radio equipment, fire control and testing of the same.

The men in the coast artillery specialize on heavy guns, mortars, use and operation of fire control instruments, electrical appliances, projectiles, primers, and fuses.

Upon graduation, the men who have completed this work satisfactorily and can pass the physical examinations are commissioned as first lieutenants in the reserve, and are subject to call for the next 10 years.

CHILD LABOR LAW RULING

Although commission merchants receive only a fixed per cent for handling a commodity, this fact does not protect them from being "dealers" in the meaning of the Child Labor Law, even though the place of business is outside the State where the product is found and the dealers do not handle the goods directly, according to an opinion made public today by the children's bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

When asked for an opinion concerning a certain abbreviated form in use among Boston merchants, the bureau said that it was up to the dealer to decide on the legality of a form he was asked to use. Details of forms considered a sufficient protection from prosecution under the law may be had from the chamber.

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ARBORETUM STILL GAY WITH COLOR

Though Many Trees Have Lost Their Foliage the Leaves on Others Are Making an Unusually Attractive Display

Although many trees have lost their leaves the Arnold Arboretum is still gay with fall coloring. There has seldom been a season when the trees and shrubs have been as beautiful as this present autumn. Bright colors are to be found in many parts of the grounds several weeks after the native woodlands have finally dropped their leaves. This is due to the presence in great numbers of Chinese and Japanese specimens which have the habit of keeping their foliage longer than native American plants. One of the most conspicuous shrubs in the Arboretum just now is *Cornus Sanguinea*, a Siberian shrub which grows 10 or 12 feet tall in this country, and forms a mass of stems often broader than the plant is high. It is a good plant for general decorative purposes, but its chief value lies in its November coloring, which reminds one of old Spanish leather.

Unfortunately the European holly which decorates the gardens of warmer regions is not hardy in New England. This is also true of the Chinese evergreen holly, and the broad-leaved species of Southern Japan. There remains, however, the Holly of eastern United States, called *Ilex Opaca*, the only broad-leaved evergreen tree which is hardy in New England. This is the holly which is to be found in New England woods, especially near the seashore, and which is sought by hundreds of people just before Christmas every year. It looks like the European species, except that the leaves are dull and not lustrous like those of the foreign plants. The red berries remain on the branches all winter, though, so that it is highly ornamental, and very conspicuous in the woods when all the other trees are bare.

There is another holly called *Ilex Glabra*, which is less ornamental but more hardy. It holds its small, shining leaves throughout the winter, and carries many small, black fruit, although the latter are almost hidden by the foliage. There is one Japanese holly which has proved entirely hardy in the Arboretum. It is called *Ilex Crenata*, and in states further south where it can be grown in any location, might be used to great advantage as a hedge plant. Indeed it is quite probable that when it becomes a little cheaper this Japanese holly will be used extensively in suburban towns for hedges. Several good specimens are to be found along Azalea Path where they were planted 20 years ago, and where their characteristics can be studied to advantage.

A tree which promises exceedingly well is a variety of the Silver Bell tree, which has been found on the slopes of the Appalachian Mountains. Only in recent years has it come into cultivation, being introduced at Biltmore, and then sent to Rochester, where it was grown with much satisfaction in the public parks. From Rochester it came to the Arboretum, and has proved thoroughly hardy. The young trees are clean stemmed, with short branches, and a pyramid-like head. Trees less than 10 feet high produce flowers and fruit in abundance, and there is every reason to believe, according to Professor Sargent, Director of the Arboretum, that the Mountain Silver Bell tree, or *Halesia*, will prove one of the handsomest flowering trees of large size which it is possible to cultivate in this climate. Its tall trunk and narrow head indicate that it may prove a good street and roadside tree. It is a very handsome tree in the fall of the year, when it is covered with fruit. Two young specimens are to be found on Hickory Path, near Center Street, and are worth a visit.

In the opinion of Professor Sargent, the Cotonceasters are in many ways the finest plants for New England gardens which have been introduced from China by Mr. Wilson. There are many different forms, and some of them are of great beauty at this season of the year, retaining their fruit until winter. Indeed, the Cotonceaster *Horizontalis* will not lose its autumn beauty much before the very last of the year. This plant, with its prostrate stems, spreading into broad, compact mats, is well suited for the rock garden or to train against low walls.

One other Chinese plant which is well worth the attention of New England garden makers, because of its fall beauty, is the Chinese pear tree, *Pirus Pyrifolia*. The late coloring of the leaves on this tree is not surpassed by that of any plant in the Arboretum. It is the one pear tree, the leaves of which take on brilliant fall colors, and it is worth growing in any garden for its autumn beauty alone.

Altogether the Arboretum at this season of the year has a distinct charm, and it is not surprising that many are to be found walking briskly along its grassy paths, or climbing to the summit of Bussey Hill to obtain the glorious view which that situation offers.

ROUND UP OF EVADERS URGED
Local draft boards have been urged by the Adjutant-General's Department to use every available means of rounding up those men who have not responded to the draft summons. Col. Thomas D. Barroll, in charge of mobilization, declares that it would be an injustice to men farther along on the draft list, who would be drafted prematurely, if those now called to come forward. Local boards have been asked to seek the aid of police officials if necessary, for the purpose of making the men answer.

For a month past the hawthorns have been among the most delightfully interesting shrubs within the Arboretum walls. They are found in great variety, but all of them are pictureque. Some of the varieties bear fruit almost as large as that of the small crab, and with a pleasant flavor. According to J. G. Jack of the Arboretum staff, the fruit of the hawthorn is used for food in some countries, and there seems to be no reason why hawthorns should not be cultivated for their fruit in America. At least three species show their greatest beauty in early November. They are *Crataegus cordata*, *Nitida* and *Persistens*. The latter is sometimes called the Washington Thorn, and is one of

MORE COAL FROM TRAIN REDUCTIONS

Railroads Centering in Boston Report to Massachusetts Service Board on Increase in Fuel Carried During July

Reports made by the New Haven, Boston & Maine, and Boston & Albany railroads to the Public Service Commission reveal the extent to which they increased their freight-carrying service and saved coal the first month after they dropped off nearly 700 passenger trains. The number of these trains was reduced on June 25 last, and the reports to the commission cover the month of July.

Compared with the same month of the previous year the three railroads, in July, 1917, carried 457,922 more tons of coal, all rail; used 7324 tons less coal in passenger train service; released about 225 engineers, firemen, and trainmen from passenger service for freight service, operating troop trains, operating increased summer train schedules, and other duties; released about 50 locomotives from passenger service for freight hauling; and increased their freight ton-mileage by 87,556,378 ton miles.

The increased movement of coal was of great importance to the industries of New England, because the Federal Government had taken over many of the vessels engaged in bringing coal to New England ports, the route by which most of the fuel supply of this section of the country is received. In this traffic, the Boston & Maine made the best showing, increasing the quantity of coal carried 299,575 tons, compared with July, 1916; the New Haven carried 113,263 tons more; and the Boston & Albany, 68,311 tons.

Evidence of a general improvement in efficiency of operation is shown by the increase in freight ton-mileage of 87,556,378 ton miles, taken in connection with a reduction of 22,117 train miles in the freight-train mileage, and the saving of 7324 tons of coal, which is taken to indicate that the railroads hauled more freight with less separate train movements than they did a year ago. The New Haven accomplished more in this direction than the others, the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany really increasing their freight ton-mileage in hauling more freight, and the New Haven reducing its train mileage to such an extent that the total for the three shows a reduction.

The New Haven also made an exceptional showing in its passenger traffic, reducing its consumption of coal 7,03 per cent, which was more than either of the others, and being the only one of the three to increase its car miles, thus accomplishing the unusual feat of running more passenger cars while operating less passenger trains than it did the year before.

In the saving of fuel, the New Haven used 4133 tons less, the Boston & Maine 2551 tons less, and the Boston & Albany 640 tons less in passenger service than in the same month the year before.

The New Haven reports that of 151 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen released by the cut in passenger trains, 31 were transferred to freight service and 112 used in summer passenger service, which ordinarily would have required extra men or men from the freight service; that 140 firemen, conductors and brakemen on its system entered the military service in July; and that an important saving in locomotives was effected. The Boston & Maine released two engine-men and two firemen and assigned them to freight service, and avoided the customary necessity of taking 35 to 45 trainmen from freight service for summer trains. The Boston & Albany released seven passenger engines, two of them going into freight service, and released 29 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen from passenger to freight service.

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER PANAMA TRACT

By special correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—The umpire of the Joint Land Commission, the Hon. Manuel Walls Y. Merino, awarded \$34,000 for a tract of about 25 acres of land in the Canal Zone recently. This tract lies at the boundary between Panama City and Balboa, on the Pacific, and is one of the most valuable building sites on the Isthmus. It is thought, however, that the Canal Government may reserve the tract for a park, as it is admirably adapted for such a purpose. The umpire is supposed to have based his decision on the value of the land in 1903, when the treaty between the United States and Panama was made. The place was not condemned until 1912. It was not developed owing to its being in the Canal Zone and not specially needed for canal purposes. The claimants are indignant because land of this kind is now being rented at a thousand dollars an acre, but the United States Government claims that the treaty specifically forbids appraisal at present prices.

The fruit of most bush honeysuckles ripens and falls in midsummer, but a conspicuous exception may be found in *Loniceria Maackii*, a native of the Amur River region in Northeastern Asia. The fruit of this plant is bright red, of medium size, and remains on the branches after the leaves are fallen, a fact which gives it no little decorative value, and arouses admiration in all visitors to the Arboretum. There is a variety of this honeysuckle called *Podocarpa*, which was discovered by Ernest R. Wilson, the Arboretum's plant hunter, in Western China. The flowers are smaller and less beautiful, but the fruit is larger, and the leaves remain much later in the season. The combination of green leaves and bright orange fruit is highly attractive. Large specimens of the two plants may be seen, side by side in the shrub collection.

For a month past the hawthorns have been among the most delightfully interesting shrubs within the Arboretum walls. They are found in great variety, but all of them are pictureque. Some of the varieties bear fruit almost as large as that of the small crab, and with a pleasant flavor.

RAILROAD PLANS FOR LOWER CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Railroad plans are being formed for the building of a line down the east coast of Lower California from Mexicali to a point opposite Guaymas. There will be a ferry across the gulf.

With the completion of the San Diego & Arizona and its connections with the Southern Pacific to Mexicali, the Mexican Railroad from Mexicali will make possible through

route from San Diego to the heart of Mexico.

Great deposits of magnesite and other ores are available along the proposed line of the road. The copper mines further down the coast probably will ship their product to the world by the way of Santa Rosalia and San Diego.

Governor Esteban Cantu of the Northern District of Lower California announced some months ago that he was planning to build from Mexicali to San Felipe, which is the most northerly port on the gulf. It was a flourishing place more than 50 years ago, when ships from the Atlantic brought their cargoes there to lighters that went up the Colorado River to Yuma.

It is believed that the present plan is a development of that of Governor Cantu. It was given out here by a commission of Mexican officials rest-

INQUIRY OVER WET AREAS PROGRESSES

Massachusetts Boards Under Act of Legislature to Report on Feasibility of Draining Wet Lands of the State

Investigation of the wet lands of Massachusetts by the joint boards of agriculture and health, to determine whether such areas can be made available, either for agriculture or for the production of peat for fuel purposes, is now well underway, and the results of the survey of the board of the meadows of the Sudbury and Concord rivers are expected to be made public within a few weeks.

The investigation was authorized by the Legislature of the present year, but such action only followed 11 other investigations along similar lines in various parts of Massachusetts in the past three centuries. In fact, the feasibility of draining the Sudbury meadows was under consideration by the General Court of 1642.

The joint board is fortunate in the present survey of the wet lands of the State, in having the assistance of Dr. Alfred Dachnowski of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, who is at present engaged in making an analysis of the soils of the Sudbury Valley. One hearing, held in Concord on Oct. 6, has shown that there is much interest in the investigation, and the joint board expects to obtain much additional information at public hearings in Plymouth, Barnstable, Essex and Worcester counties.

In addition to obtaining samples of the soil of the Sudbury meadows, Dr. Dachnowski has also investigated the low lands in Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury, along the marshes of North River and Green Harbor in those towns.

The peat deposits at Green Harbor are declared by Dr. Dachnowski to be very valuable, and easily capable of supporting not only a large variety of farm crops but of being used for fuel. There are nearly 1800 acres of wet land at Green Harbor in one tract, which could be drained at a small expense while the engineering problem is regarded as comparatively simple.

At North River, the situation is more difficult because of the cut made through the Scituate Beach between the Third and Fourth cliffs, about 19 years ago, which turned the meadows from fresh to salt. Tide gates will be necessary to reclaim these areas for farming purposes.

Those who have made the trip through Central Massachusetts on the Boston & Albany Railroad will recall the meadows of the Quabog in Brookfield. This sluggish stream "works its weedy way" for nearly 10 miles from East Brookfield to Warren through broad stretches of waving sedges. The engineering problem of the Quabog valley closely resembles that of the Sudbury, for the main stream has scarcely any fall for many miles. The drainage of both the Quabog and Sudbury is complicated by the water privileges farther down the stream, where mill dams hold the water back. It will be necessary for the State to acquire these water rights and demolish the dams before the areas can be properly drained.

The meadows of the Charles and Neponset rivers, to the southwest of Boston, have long been regarded as well adapted to farming and considerable progress has already been made in draining the low lands of the latter stream between Hyde Park and Norwood. Members of the commission hope to be able to show in their report to the next Legislature that the State will be well repaid if it appropriates the necessary funds for the reclamation of its wet areas.

COUNTY FLOUR MILLS ENCOURAGE PLANTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Tex.—The campaign to induce farmers in East Texas to double their wheat acreage is meeting with marked success, according to field agents of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the various railroads traversing that section, under whose direction the campaign is being waged. Farmers of Smith County have already ordered a carload of seed wheat, and Rusk, Henderson, Cherokee, and Houston

counties will each plant more than 5000 acres of wheat.

As an inducement to the farmers to plant more wheat, an arrangement has been completed with a manufacturer of flour-milling machinery by which this manufacturer will furnish the machinery for a flouring mill in each community that will guarantee as much as 1000 acres of wheat. Establishment of a number of flouring mills in East Texas is assured.

JEWS START DRIVE FOR RELIEF FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a statement authorized today, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo declares that the women of the United States should be given the ballot without any further delay. Secretary McAdoo points to the work done by the women of the Sudbury and Concord rivers are expected to be made public within a few weeks.

"The time has come when suffrage should be given to the women of America. It should be given promptly; it should be given ungrudgingly; it should be given gladly. The women of the United States have in every way, especially since this war broke out, shown themselves qualified for the right of suffrage.

"When America emerges from this war, as she will, with enhanced prestige and responsibilities to the whole world, women and men alike must, upon a perfect equality so far as their civil status is concerned, work out the momentous problems of the future as equal partners.

"It is the earnest hope that the great State of New York will take the lead among the states of the East in doing justice to its women. The constitutional amendment to be voted upon on Nov. 6 should be adopted. If New York sets an example to the country of just and progressive action, it will not be long before women realize the benefits of full citizenship in every state of the Union."

MR. MCADOO URGES VOTES FOR WOMEN

Secretary of Treasury Says Rights of Full Citizenship Have Been Earned by Loyal Work in the War

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BILLION DOLLARS SPENT IN A MONTH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government expenditures of \$1,000,000,000 is the record which the month of October has established at the Treasury Department. The total, which includes loans to the Allies, may exceed this sum by \$100,000,000. During the corresponding period last year, before America's entry into the war, the total was \$81,026,86. The total expenditures of the current fiscal year to date, \$3,446,659,764, compared with \$331,238,313 in the same period last year. Because of the large issues of short time certificates of indebtedness this month, the Government's receipts have been greater than its expenditures, and total \$1,060,064,807, against \$54,651,308 received in the corresponding period last year.

Our "Silk Maid" Hose

The high standard which has made our Silk Maid Hose favorably known to all Portland women has been maintained. Silk Maid Hose are beautiful, durable, long wearing and economical. They make friends of all who wear them and others need only to wear this famous stocking once to become acquainted with their sterling qualities. Men's Silk Maid are of the same high quality as the women's.

Women's \$1.25—Men's 65c

We have just received a great assortment of women's Silk Maid in the following colors: Beaver, navy, gold, lilac, orange, coral, iris, vestal, purple, honey, laurel, spray, blossom, Japan blue, Nile, orchid, beige, wisteria, tea rose, putty, tobacco, lemon, helio, chestnut, silver, pearl, nickel, taupe, smoke, flesh, mist, maize, champagne, etc. Here exclusively in Portland.

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STATEMENT MADE
BY FREEMASONS

French Freemasons Demand Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine—Favor Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The General Assembly of the Grand Orient of France, presided over by M. Georges Corneau, was almost unanimous in adopting the conclusions previously considered and drawn up concerning the Society of Nations. It also decided that the annual assembly of delegates, interrupted by the war, should be held again in the spring of 1918.

The declaration, which was the work of a commission of seven, appointed the day before, stated that: The General Assembly of Freemasons of the Grand Orient of France, assembled in Paris on Sept. 22, 1917, sent their grateful greetings to the French soldiers and to their allies. A religious propaganda had been carried on in the army since the beginning of the war from the interior of the country to the trenches, and honors and profits too often fell to the lot of the adversaries of the republic.

An unwholesome agitation, provocative of scandal, ambiguous in its methods, and reactionary in its origin and objects was trying to disturb the consciousness of the country. Freemasonry, which had no intention of covering up any error, expected justice to take its course and to be exercised without weakness against the guilty, wherever found.

I wished the interior and exterior policy to be conducted henceforward in the public interest with the energy proper to a real war government. The conduct of the war must be that which France and democracy deserved it to be. Freemasonry, which had, at all times, defended freedom of thought, protested against the political censorship.

The advance-guard of the republic, it would bring about its own decay if it neglected the interests of France, which had been so sorely tried, and of the republic subjected to such artful attacks.

Unlike the Vatican, it did not confuse executors with victims. It threw the responsibility for the war on impudent Germany. Far removed from all thought of conquest and firm in its resolution of seeking durable guarantees of peace and the independence of the peoples in the organization prepared for the Society of Nations, it urged its members to vigorous and untiring action in spreading abroad the objects of the war and of the conditions of peace which are to be found in the return to their own country of Alsace-Lorraine and of all the forcibly seized territories, reparation for all the damage done by the war and ruin caused by the enemy, general disarmament, and the institution of a national tribunal with penalties indispensable to the maintenance of a peace made under the sovereign reign of liberty and justice. In this work of liberation and civilization French Freemasonry extended a fraternal invitation to Freemasonry in the allied countries to take a strenuous part.

The next assembly of delegates was fixed for the Easter vacation in 1918.

NEED FOR WOMEN'S
WAGE SAFEGUARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—One of the knotting questions demanding the special consideration of women at the present time is the position of the "pocket-money" wage-earner. By that is meant the woman who lives at home and earns a salary so small as to be wholly inadequate to maintain her, but which amounts to quite a comfortable allowance when it is regarded merely as pocket-money.

The tide of war has swept many long-cherished conventions into oblivion, and on its flood "young lady at home" has irreversibly disappeared. Broadly speaking, hitherto a girl in a middle-class family upon leaving school simply "came home" where for the most part, she lived idly and contentedly enough until she married, or some unforeseen circumstance cast her, generally untrained, upon her own resources. The sudden crash of war and the urgent call for workers changed in a twinkling the even tenor of many genteel homes. Doors that convention had safely locked and guarded were suddenly flung wide. Armies of young women, partially trained or wholly untrained, came eagerly forward at the call of patriotism and crowded, literally in thousands, into the untrained clerical posts, in the mammoth new government departments.

The question people have now begun, somewhat uneasily, to ask themselves is: What effect will the "pocket-money" wage-earner have on the women's labor market after the war? The danger of cheap labor being exploited by unscrupulous employers is too apparent to need reiteration, and the specter of unemployment troubles many hearts. That something must be done to deal with the situation is recognized, and all honor is due to the Women's Industrial Council for preparing to grapple with it by organizing a conference to be held in London in November, at which the whole matter in all its bearings will be thoroughly discussed. A joint committee has been formed, with Lord Henry Bentinck as chairman, and it is hoped that representatives of the National Union of Clerks, the War Emergency Clerical Association, Association of Women Secretaries and Clerks, Railway Clerks Association, Women Workers Federation, National Federation of Girls Clubs, suffrage societies, the Headmistresses' Association, Y. W. C. A., and the Girl Friendly Society, as well as the women at the head of government departments, and welfare supervisors, will take part, in order that the problem

may be thoroughly sifted and some plan of campaign arrived at.

When the war broke out many girls who were preparing for posts as teachers abandoned their training to take up war work. The question of their future should not be such a difficult one to deal with, and it is hoped that the Government will, in some way, be able to afford them facilities for finishing their interrupted studies. The case of the genuine "pocket-money" wage-earner is a more difficult one. Thousands of these girls are now engaged on government jobs which will end with the war. The coming of peace will throw them out of employment, but it cannot, at the same time, automatically force them to return to their former way of life. They have tasted the fruits of independence and are not likely to relinquish them. The question calling for solution is how to prevent these women from imperiling the livelihood of their self-supporting sisters by accepting low wages. With such a heterogeneous mass of workers, organization along the ordinary trade-union lines, however desirable, would scarcely be feasible. Responsible people believe that the problem must be met largely through a process of education, and the business of the forthcoming conference will be to devise ways and means of teaching the "pocket-money" wage-earner something of the dignity of woman's work, and by arousing the consciousness that a laborer is worthy of his hire, to get her to accept the responsibility of refusing to sell labor for less than a living wage. How this is to be done has still to be determined, but that it is imperative is beyond question, and the conference is worthy of all support to aid it in its good work.

SIR EDWARD CARSON
PAYS VISIT TO FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir Edward Carson, M. P. member of the War Cabinet, accompanied by Mr. Ronald McNeill, M. P., has been paying a visit to the front, where he stayed at general headquarters as the guest of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. He visited Messines and Vimy ridges, and watched the preliminary bombardment of the German positions in the Ypres sector preparatory to the infantry attack. He also motored over the country where the Battle of the Somme was fought last year.

In the course of an interview with the press on his return, Sir Edward said that the impressions made on him by his visit were varied and profound. He particularly emphasized the wonderfully perfected organization that had been created by their High Command. He had, of course, he said, read both official reports and descriptive accounts of the gigantic machine and its perfect working, but only visual evidence of that machine and its working could give one an approximate idea of it and the way in which it was controlled by the commander-in-chief. The strategy and tactics which had characterized recent operations, and those which were in contemplation for the future, had been fully explained to him both at headquarters and also at the headquarters of the different armies and corps which he had visited.

The mere statistics of what was required for even the most limited offensive gave one, he said, an extraordinary impression of the bewildering magnitude of the necessary preparations; and that impression was immeasurably deepened when the actual ground where the operation was planned was visited and the vast masses of material were seen in course of transport, storage, and handling for the innumerable purposes for which they were needed. Written accounts of the front conveyed but a small idea of the extent of the territory covered by a ruthless hive of industry wholly devoted to the purposes of war. The ceaseless movement in every direction of countless machines and vehicles of every conceivable description, the immense numbers of men busy at all sorts of occupations, as in a great industrial center which densely covered mile after mile at long distances from the actual fighting, gave a first impression of an almost chaotic variety of activity; until one remembered that behind it all was directing mind which coordinated everything towards the accomplishment of a single pre-conceived purpose. It was thus realized how interdependent were all the parts of this stupendous war machine—how each separate wheel, bolt, piston and pin played an essential part in the whole, from which it could not be abstracted without crippling the work in hand. One thus saw spread out before one's eyes a picture of the British national effort converted into tangible results, and one grasped how literally true it was that the man at home in the workshop, the shipyard, and the mine was the comrade and fellow-worker of the soldier in the trench.

Sir Edward Carson then went on to draw a graphic picture of the devastation wrought by the Germans in France and Belgium. Germany had suffered none of this, he said, and had had the advantage of carrying on this destructive work on the soil of Belgium and France along the western front. No reparation could ever make good what Germany's crime against humanity had destroyed, but no one could witness the work of the Hun without vowed that the reparation should be as complete as France and her allies could exact from the despoiler.

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FIRST REPORT OF
SUGAR COMMISSION

Operations Bring Selling Price of
Sugar in Great Britain Below
That of New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The first report of the Sugar Commission, appointed in August, 1914, to inquire into the supply of sugar in the United Kingdom, and to take steps for maintaining the supply has recently been issued as a White Paper.

The sugar supply of the United Kingdom since Aug. 20, 1914, up to the end of 1915, the report states, was maintained at a figure showing no reduction as compared with normal times, and there was nothing in the way of scarcity to cause hardship to the public. Such discomfort as there may have been was owing entirely to difficulties of distribution, arising out of railway congestion, and the changes in the character of importation, due to the substitution, in respect of refined sugar, of imports in large cargoes from distant countries for imports in small consignments from near continental ports. It was not until the early part of 1916 that reduction in supplies, rendered necessary for exigencies of tonnage and of exchange, became appreciable and sufficient to attract public notice. Even so the inconvenience and disturbance of the public mind resulting from the reduction have been greater than the reduction itself would justify if it could have been evenly distributed over the whole community. It would be no serious privation if the domestic consumption of sugar were to be limited to three-quarters of a pound per head per week of the population. To provide this allowance for the whole civil population of the United Kingdom would not require more than a weekly issue of 14,000 tons. But the weekly issues through the Sugar Commission have, during the period of greatest restriction, never averaged less than 24,000 tons per week, thus leaving an ample margin for the supply of the naval and military forces and for manufacturing purposes. Obviously, therefore, the problem to be dealt with is one of distribution rather than of quantity.

For its purchases of Mauritius sugar, the report states, the commission availed itself of the assistance, in 1914, of the Bank of Mauritius and of the Mauritius Commercial Bank, in order to arrange the terms on which the whole crop of white sugar should be placed at the disposal of the commission, its exportation having, as a preliminary step, been prohibited by the Colonial Government. In 1915 and 1916 the commission worked through the intervention of the local government, the Mauritius banks assisting in the financing of operations. For purchases in neutral markets, principally North America and Java, the commission has made its purchases from time to time, at moments which study of the market led it to think favorable. In the American market it has accepted offers tendered through the principal brokers and agents ordinarily dealing in that market, and transactions have been regulated in accordance with the established conditions of the trade.

Taking the whole period under review, the commission is able to say that as regards the contract prices paid for its sugar, it can look back with very solid satisfaction. There have been times, notably at the end of 1914, during which the price of sugar outside, markets have been quoted at rates below those at which the commission was placing its sugars on the British market. But at those times, the quotations have usually been the result of transient influences (including often the commission's own absence from the market), and have been no true indication of what prices would have been under normal conditions. During the greater portion of the period of the commission's operations, it is certainly the case that, exclusive of duty, the selling price of sugar in Great Britain has been below that of sugar in New York, notwithstanding the added cost of freight. Thus, at the present moment, eliminating duty, the wholesale price in the United Kingdom of good granulated (the standard quality for refined sugars) is 26s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt., 1s. 4d. per cwt. lower than

The German Socialist organ accompanied these quotations with the remark that, in so far as he referred to the German people, M. Nordau had shown too great a tendency to confound certain sections with the whole. For the rest, however, it added, readers may judge for themselves how far the view expressed is correct.

The German Socialist organ accom-

panied these quotations with the remark that, in so far as he referred to the German people, M. Nordau had shown too great a tendency to confound certain sections with the whole. For the rest, however, it added, readers may judge for themselves how far the view expressed is correct.

To guard against the danger of traders speculating or realizing excessive profits, a clause was inserted in all sale contracts, forbidding any wholesale dealer handling the commission's sugars to make a larger profit on his transactions than that afforded by the discount of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, since reduced to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, on account of the increase in the duty, allowed by the practice of the trade on wholesale purchases, either from British refineries or from brokers. The commission is satisfied that, with all the principal dealers, the condition has been loyalty observed. Whether it has always been so by the smaller class of dealers, intermediate between the first purchasers and retailers, is more than doubtful. In certain cases breach of the rate has been proved to the commission, and in those the offense has been punished by enforcing a return to the purchaser and by suspending for a shorter or longer period, according to the gravity of the case, the supply of sugar to the offender. Where this has been done, suitable arrangements have been made to prevent the clients of the offender from suffering.

The total disbursements and liabilities incurred (including freight) for sugar bought by the commission up to the end of November, 1916, have been £31,097,000, in respect of a total quantity of 3,951,349 tons (this figure includes purchases made on behalf of allied governments), divided into 2,163,082 tons of raws and 1,788,267 tons refined. The total sums realized in cash up to the same date have been £75,263,000. Assuming that stocks in hand and in process of importation are disposed of at current rates, the transactions up to date are estimated to show a profit of about £2,000,000, representing no more than about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the sugar supplied.

MAX NORDAU ON
THE GERMAN PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—The Leipziger Volkszeitung, the main organ of the German Socialist Minority, recently reproduced from the Journal du Peuple a letter from Max Nordau deprecating the expectation of a revolution in Germany.

Bread riots, he wrote, are possible; but there is no question of a revolution. The German people has neither the capacity nor the wish to form an independent judgment as to its position, and to come to a quick decision. Even after three years of war it still holds to the absurd phrase: "We were forced into war." It is still convinced that it is conducting a war of defense against enemies who "traitorously attacked it with a view to its destruction." It still believes firmly in the monstrous fabrications of its Government, despite all official publications that prove the obvious truth that every European language he may read. No, there is nothing to be expected from this quarter. By means of education, administration, literature, propaganda, by a skillfully organized deception of the educated classes, by terrorism in the school, the office, and in society the German character has been methodically demoralized and ruined. The German people rejoices in its slavery, and is proud of it. Its lords and masters have contrived to give flattering names to this state of affairs: slavery is called uniform; servitude, organization; blind obedience, discipline; renunciation of all right, all dignity, all character, heroic self-denial.

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The German Socialist organ accom-

ATTITUDE OF
AUSTRIAN POLES

Writer Thinks Recent Settlements
Will Not Gain Increased
Polish Support for Vienna

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Dr. Leo Lederer, the well-known special correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt, has sent to his paper from Vienna a report of the effect on the Poles of Galicia of the new Polish settlement, decided upon by the Central Powers.

The impression left by a number of conversations with members of the various Galician parties may be thus summarized, he writes: Generally speaking, the Poles of Austria regard the latest step taken by the Central Powers as proof of their earnest desire to continue the upbuilding of a Polish state, in accordance with the manifesto of Nov. 5, 1916. At the same time, they deplore the continued maintenance of the customs barrier between the German and Austrian areas of occupation in Poland with its attendant inconveniences in connection with commerce and passports; though they look for improvements and for the rapid upbuilding of Polish legislative authority on a democratic basis from the impending negotiations. For the rest, however, the latest decision of the Central Powers seems not to have influenced the fundamental attitude of the Poles of Austria toward the Polish problem. Generally speaking, all the Polish parties in Galicia still stand by the resolution formulated some months ago at Cracow, and modeled on the Tetmajer resolution, a resolution which calls for the union of all Polish territories in an independent state, possessing free access to the sea.

For the realization of this ideal, Dr. Lederer adds, Austrian Poles reckon on the assistance of the Emperor of Austria, and he goes on to explain that the different parties among them have different views as to how their aim can be accomplished. The Conservatives, for instance, even see in the proclamation of Nov. 5, and in the accompanying rescript issued by the Emperor Franz Josef concerning the separate position to be accorded Galicia, a basis that could be utilized for the further development of the Polish people into an independent nation. A section of the Democrats also agrees with them, while the rest of their number demands at least the union of Galicia with the Kingdom of Poland, and the linking up of this independent State with Austria, either by means of a common monarchy, or by some slight degree of common government. Meanwhile, the old Poles of National Democrats, the great majority of the People's Party, the Social Democrats, and the Staphans group take their stand squarely on the Cracow resolution.

As for the extent to which the new settlement will influence the attitude of the Galician Poles toward the Seidler Cabinet in Austria, Dr. Lederer sees no indication that it will be such as to lead to a rapprochement between the two. There must be taken into consideration, he writes, the circumstance that in the course of the sum-

mer the element that has gained in influence in the Polish Club (the association of the various political parties in Galicia) is the radical element, precisely that one which regards the new Polish settlement least favorably. At this very moment, he adds, 46 members of the Polish Club representing this element are drawing closer together against the 23 Conservatives and Democrats opposed to them, and are being strengthened by the group representing the peasantry, which has hitherto held aloof from the Polish Club. In the circumstances, Dr. Lederer considers there is no prospect that the Conservatives will succeed in converting any of the radical coalition to their view that the new Polish settlement proves they were pursuing a promising, positive policy in assenting to the proclamation of Nov. 5. It can therefore, he writes, only be a question as to whether the Conservatives and their democratic following, in opposition to the broad mass of radicals, will decide that for their part, at least, they will support the Austrian Government in its cautious Polish and Galician, as well as in its general policy, and whether, therefore, they will withdraw from the Polish Club in which they have lost the leadership. Such a split in the Polish Club is not very probable, however, and so even with the most careful appraising of all the various currents of opinion the conclusion is that, despite general recognition of the seriousness of their efforts to build up the Polish State in accordance with the proclamation of Nov. 5, neither the combined Austro-Hungarian Government, nor the Austrian Government alone will receive more effective support than hitherto from the Austrian Poles.

"CANTON HAS 2,000,000 inhabitants and only 2,940 police, who receive the equivalent of \$10. American currency, a month, and are compelled to live at the police stations, where they are well housed and fed, free of cost. The Chinese people, or at least those of Canton, have come into close contact with Europeans and Americans and have adopted a number of good ideas of peace and order. They help the police in every way possible, and, for this reason, we have a smaller number of police in Canton than in any other city of similar population in the world. Canton, of course, is too far south to be affected by the revolutions, and business and social life is going on the same as it always has.

"Of all the police systems I have seen in America, I am more impressed with that of New York than of any other city. The traffic regulations there are wonderful."

NEW UNDERSECRETARY NAMED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M. P., has been appointed Undersecretary of State for the Colonies.

MODERN POLICE
METHODS IN CHINA

Canton Inspector Tours United
States to Study Systems in Use
in the Large Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Chang Wei, inspector of police of Canton, China, who is touring the United States and Canada studying New World police methods, was in New Orleans for several days, on his way back to the Pacific Coast to take steamer for his home city. The Chinese official has been chief of police of his city of 2,000,000 inhabitants for six years. He is a graduate of the University of Peking, and strongly believes in the introduction of American methods of government throughout China. Through his interpreter, Chang Wei said:

"In comparing the police methods of the New World cities with those of Canton and other large settlements of the Orient, it must be remembered that the character of the peoples over which police supervision is to be exercised, differs widely in the two continents. I am a firm believer in modern methods of police supervision, and in the New World aim to make the police preventers of crime, rather than punishers. In Canton, the third degree, which included torture, has been abolished since I became head of the department, and forced confessions are no longer allowed in police court testimony.

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MEN'S &

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LIQUIDATION IN STOCKS CONTINUES

Special Pressure Brought to Bear Last Week Upon Railroad Issues—Shipping Shares Show Strength Making Advances

Decidedly irregular price movements featured last week's stock market. There were substantial declines throughout the New York list, and occasional rallies. At the end of the week the net results were mostly on the side of losses. There was heavy liquidation in Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific and the whole railroad list became unsettled, in the face of the coming hearing in the freight rate case. The industrial list was featured by the strength in the shipping stocks. Marine preferred making a spectacular advance on Saturday.

The tables below give the price range of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended Oct. 27:

NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Dec.
Alis-Balmer	112	109	112	1%
Am Best Sup	78	76	77	1%
Am Can	43	40	42	1%
Am Car & P	69	66	67	1%
Am Int Corp	60	56	59	1%
Am Linseed	24	23	24	1%
Am Loco	61	58	59	1%
Am Smelt	89	84	87	1%
Am Steel	100	98	100	1%
Am Zinc	65	62	64	1%
Amcana	65	62	64	1%
Atchison	94	92	94	1%
Bald Loco	65	58	62	1%
Batt & Ohio	58	54	57	1%
Beth B	87	84	86	1%
Can Pacific	151	142	144	1%
Cent Leather	78	72	74	1%
Chimney & St P	49	44	47	1%
Corn Prod	35	32	30	1%
Crucible Steel	69	64	67	1%
Cuba Cane	33	30	32	1%
Del & Hudson	101	97	98	1%
Erie	19	18	18	1%
Gen Motors	97	91	93	1%
GT Nat Ore	29	27	29	1%
GT Nat Pfd	15	14	15	1%
Imperial	47	44	46	1%
Int Nickel	31	28	30	1%
Kennecott	34	32	34	1%
Mer Mar	30	26	28	1%
Mer Mar Pfd	104	87	102	1%
Mex Pet	85	87	84	1%
Midvale Steel	47	44	46	1%
Mo Pac	28	27	27	1%
N Y N H & H	70	71	72	1%
Nor Pacific	87	83	90	1%
Ohio Cities G	41	38	41	1%
Penn	51	49	50	1%
Pitts Coal	48	46	47	1%
Pitts & W Va	26	24	23	1%
Ray Cons	23	22	23	1%
Reading	77	71	75	1%
Repulic	5	7	8	1%
Royal Dutch	65	60	62	1%
Sklar	66	66	65	1%
So Pacific	90	87	88	1%
Sta Railway	28	27	27	1%
do pfd	63	61	61	1%
Studebaker	41	37	37	1%
Superior	38	37	37	1%
Tenn Copper	11	13	13	1%
Tenn Zinc	11	10	10	1%
U S Steel	107	103	106	1%
Union Pacific	124	116	120	1%
Ush Copper	84	79	83	1%
Wabash Pfd A	44	42	42	1%
Westinghouse	44	40	42	1%
Willys-Over	24	21	22	1%
BOSTON STOCKS				
Am T & Tel	115	112	114	1%
Am Zinc	15	13	13	1%
Aris Cons	94	94	94	1%
A. G. & W. I.	109	100	105	1%
Boston Elec	44	40	41	1%
Cal & Arizona	67	66	67	1%
Gen Electric	45	40	45	1%
David Daily	4	4	4	1%
East Butte	10	10	10	1%
Mass Cons	7	6	6	1%
Mohawk	72	68	68	1%
New Haven	23	25	27	1%
No Butte	15	13	15	1%
Old Dominion	41	40	40	1%
Pond Creek	18	18	18	1%
Sta & Boston	34	27	34	1%
Swift & Co	149	138	142	1%
Ute Fruit	22	20	22	1%
United Shoe	44	43	44	1%
U S Smelting	53	51	51	1%
Utah Cons	13	12	13	1%
Ventura	6	5	5	1%
Advance.				

FORD MOTOR CO.'S GOVERNMENT WORK

DETROIT, Mich.—The Ford Motor Company is carrying approximately \$40,000,000 of government contracts in addition to the regular work of the plant. Reports show that in September 60,982 cars and 1,383 trucks were turned out.

The company has just secured a contract for the building of 5,000 Liberty motors, which is about the same number that will be made by the Lincoln Motors Corporation and a few thousand fewer than what the Packard Motor Company's contract calls for.

All cylinders to be made for Liberty motors to be built anywhere will be made at the Ford Motor Company's plant by a new system devised by Ford company's engineers.

These cylinders will be made by cutting steel tubing into sections and then shaping these sections into cylinders. Cylinders were formerly made from a solid block of steel by boring out the center and using the shell.

ST. PAUL ROAD PLACES CONTRACTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has divided between Westinghouse and General Electric companies the contracts for electric locomotives and power-translating apparatus for its 211 miles of line running from Othello, Wash., to Seattle and Tacoma. This is the Cascade mountain section and is additional to 440 miles of line already electrified between Avery, Ida, and Harlowtown, Mont. The management of the road decided to divide the business in order to hasten the delivery, and thus begin the saving of hundreds of thousands of gallons of fuel oil annually as soon as possible.

STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY

Proposed 'Increase of Capital Stock to \$10,000,000 Additional Evidence of Growth

Proposed increase in capital stock of Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, owned by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 is additional evidence of remarkable growth of this company since 1911, when 33 subsidiaries were shorn from by order of Supreme Court of United States. It was apprehended at that time that the New Jersey company was only a shell as a result of dissolution decree, despite the fact that the court allowed the New Jersey company to retain 25 companies, believed to have been largely unimportant.

Just how much of a shell it was can be gained from fact that today present Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has attained an earning power greater than that before 33 big subsidiaries were organized out of parent company. In 1915, four years after dissolution year, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey earned \$51,591,000 net on its \$98,333,333 capital stock, or at the rate of 52 per cent. From 1899 to 1906, years shown in Government's dissolution suit, the Jersey company averaged \$51,000,000 net annually.

Of its present subsidiaries, Carter Oil Company, Imperial Oil Company of Canada and Standard of Louisiana are most important. Complete list is shown in the following table:

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FINAL MONTH FOR COLLEGE ELEVENTHS

Bowdoin Is Leading in the Maine State Series, While Brown Springs Big Surprise by Defeating Colgate Team 7 to 6

COLLEGE RESULTS SATURDAY

West Point 21, Villanova 7.
Carnegie 58, Harvard 6.
Brown 7, Colgate 6.
Pittsburgh 14, Pennsylvania 6.
Williams 9, Columbia 6.
Rutgers 28, Fordham 6.
New York 6, Union 6.
Cornell 29, Bucknell 6.
Penn State 8, W. V. Wesleyan 7.
Syracuse 58, Tufts 6.
Dartmouth 13, N. H. State 6.
Amherst 14, Wesleyan 6.
Lehigh 33, Lebanon Valley 7.
Muhlenberg 6, Lafayette 9.
Swarthmore 6, Franklin and Marshall 0.
Hamilton 14, Rochester 0.
Bowdoin 13, Bates 6.
Trinity 6, Company A. S. C. 2.
Holy Cross 12, Rhode Island State 0.
Syracuse 20, 13, Rhode Island State 0.
West Virginia 68, Gettysburg 0.
Bucknell 26, St. Lawrence 6.
Carnegie Tech 6, Allegheny 6.
Washington and Jefferson 23, Geneva 9.
Maine 6, Colby 6.
Springfield 7, 28, Worcester P. I. 6.
Delaware 6, Delaware 6.
Pennsylvania 6, Gallaudet 6.
Vanderbilt 69, Newark 0.
Syracuse 7, Keio 0.
Amherst 13, Middlebury 6, and M. C. 6.
Wash. and Lee 28, N. C. A. and M. C. 7.
Rice 13, Texas 6.
Harvard 1921 53, Worcester Academy 7.
Yale 1921 7, Pennsylvania 1921 7.
Princeton 1921 12, Phillips Exeter 0.
Harvard Informal, Camp Devens 0.
Princeton, Camp Dix 0.
Maryland State 29, Wake Forest 13.
Andover 7, Harvard Radio 7.
Coke State 67, Denison 0.
U. of 27, Purdue 0.
Chi. 7, Northwestern 0.
Michigan 20, Nebraska 0.
Wisconsin 20, Iowa 0.
N. D. Dame 20, South Dakota 0.
M. U. Union 6, Western Reserve 0.
Kansas 7, Ames 6.
Colorado 27, Utah 0.
Wesleyan 28, Baldwin Wallace 6.
South Dakota State 13, North Dakota 6.
Miami 20, Ohio Wesleyan 6.
Detroit 14, Michigan A. C. 6.
Wittenberg 7, Kenyon 0.
Oregon 14, Idaho 0.
Washington State 19, Whitman 0.
California 14, Oregon A. C. 3.
Carlsbad 15, Johns Hopkins 7.

Next Saturday will find the college football season of 1917 entering its final month of competition, and the contests which are to take place from now to the end of the season will assume a more serious aspect than those played up to the present time. The only real championship titles to be decided in the East this fall are for freshman teams with Harvard, Yale and Princeton playing their triangular series as usual and the Maine state college series. The former should rate the same as in past years; but, so far as the latter is concerned, it can hardly be considered a real championship series as all four colleges are playing under the handicap of having many of their best men in the war.

Last Saturday furnished some very interesting results. The big games of the East, outside of the Maine state college series, were the Brown-Colgate battle at Providence, and the Pennsylvania-Pittsburgh contest at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. One of these games came out as expected, while the result of the other must be regarded as somewhat of a surprise. Pittsburgh was generally expected to win from the Red and Blue, and this was the actual result; but it was generally thought that Colgate would win from Brown, but such was not the case. Colgate even passing up a chance to get a 7-to-7 tie by missing a goal after touchdown. Better coaching in the fundamentals of the game were the chief features of Brown's playing, the Brunonians showing a big improvement since their last game while Colgate failed to show up as strongly as expected.

The result of the second round in the Maine state series places Bowdoin at the head of the list and a strong favorite to win the title. Up to Saturday Bowdoin and Bates were the leading team with a victory to the credit of each; but Bowdoin defeated Bates by a 13-to-0 score Saturday which would seem to eliminate the latter. As Maine and Colby played a scoreless tie and Bowdoin has defeated Colby 10 to 7, Bowdoin should have little difficulty defeating Maine next Saturday and thereby coming through the series undefeated.

Dartmouth secured another victory although the New Hampshire State team scored on the Green. Dartmouth played below form, but this was chiefly due to the large number of substitutions used. The Green showed its greatest power in the fourth quarter when 14 of its 21 points were scored.

Williams kept up its winning record by defeating Columbia, 9 to 6. The Blue and White did surprisingly well considering the fact that the team was playing without its regular quarterback and star kicker. Williams played well, especially Boynton at right halfback, who was easily the best offensive and defensive player on the field.

Cornell and Syracuse joined the winning class Saturday, the Red and White defeating Bucknell, by a score of 20 to 0, and Syracuse simply running away from Tufts College to the tune of 58 to 0. Amherst won a hard-fought game from Wesleyan, 14 to 9.

The Harvard Informal Varsity traveled to Ayer, Mass., and played the Depot Brigade eleven of Camp Devens, with a scoreless tie the result. The soldiers put up a strong game, and Harvard was unable to stage its best play. Each team had a chance or two to kick a goal, but both failed to take advantage of the opportunities.

The Harvard, Yale and Princeton freshman series promise to produce some exciting football this fall. Harvard defeated Worcester Academy 14 to 13, the first year men showing especially to 3 to 0.

national strength. The Yale freshmen were forced to accept a 7-to-7 tie at the hands of the Pennsylvania freshmen, a result not altogether pleasing to the Ells. The Princeton freshmen won from Phillips Exeter Academy, 12 to 0, a fairly satisfactory showing for the Orange and Black.

The two United States academies came through with victories. Annapolis showing a tremendous scoring machine and accumulating 89 points against Haverford without being scored on. West Point won from Villanova, 21 to 7, a showing rather unsatisfactory to the Midshipmen.

SIDELINES

On comparative scores Illinois and Chicago would seem to be about equal at football this fall. Each has defeated Purdue 27 to 0.

The Dartmouth defense this fall does not appear to be as strong as usual. In the last three games played, the opponents have scored against the Green.

Pittsburgh keeps right on winning games, the University of Pennsylvania being the last victim and they forced Coach Warner's men to show their best football.

Coach Murphy must have accomplished a whole lot with the Northwestern University eleven during the past two weeks when it can hold Chicago to a 7-to-0 score.

Brown furnished the football surprise Saturday by defeating Colgate, 7 to 6. Coach Robinson has done wonderful work at Providence this fall and the Brunonians well deserved their victory.

If the Depot Brigade eleven can hold the Harvard Informals to a 0 to 0 score, Coach Haughton should develop a wonderful eleven at Camp Devens when he draws his material from the entire cantonment.

Williams College has a wonderful halfback in Boynton. He was chiefly responsible for the victory over Columbia last Saturday and also was the chief figure in the victory the Purple scored over Cornell.

Coach Doble must be building up a record-breaking scoring machine at Annapolis this fall. In five games the Midshipmen have run up 239 points, and in one of these games they failed to score, making an average of nearly 60 points to a game.

SOUTHERN CAMP TEAMS IN GAME
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

Soldier Elevens From Gordon and Hancock Play in Atlanta — Former Aggregation Wins

ATLANTA, Ga.—A half holiday was declared at Camp Gordon Saturday to enable the thousands of soldiers encamped there, including the newly arrived New England troops from Camp Devens, to see the football clash between the picked team representing Camp Gordon and another representing Camp Hancock of Augusta. The game was played on the field where Georgia Tech defeated the University of Mississippi two weeks ago, and was won by Camp Gordon, 26 to 0. The result was expected to figure in a round of army football games for the championship of the southeastern department of the United States Army.

Although marked by much individual starring because each team contained noted football men of the southern and eastern colleges, the game would not stand as a football achievement because of a noticeable looseness in team work and continued absence of interference on both sides.

Bost teams had squads 25 strong and could change their complete lineups without perceptibly weakening their elevens.

The scoring was done by Collins, Vandegraaf, Woodruff, and Newell, the last named taking one goal after a touchdown, the others masking touchdowns. Vandegraaf made two touchdowns and Woodruff kicked one goal after a touchdown as well. Walter Camp of Yale was referee and Frank Anderson of Georgia was umpire. In the lineups were:

Camp Gordon—White of Virginia, Clarkson of Virginia, Lewis of Dartmouth, Bond of Pittsburgh, Brown of Vanderbilt, Royal of Chicago, Robinson of Auburn, Newell of Alabama, Cochran of Georgia, and McWhorter of Georgia. Collins of Vanderbilt.

Camp Hancock—Wickersham of Washington and Jefferson, Whitehill of Washington and Jefferson, McCalley of Pittsburgh, Long of Pittsburgh, Alpert of Michigan, Lee of Kiski, McManus of West-Minster, Murry of Truxal of Pennsylvania, State, Farrell of Michigan, Wilson of Spear of Pennsylvania, Thach of Georgia, Woodruff of Georgia, Maddox of Georgia, Cox of Georgia, Holma of Mercer, Vandegrift of Alabama, Boman of Alabama, Devant of V. M. I., Chester of Vanderbilt, Reynolds of Georgia, Swans of Mercer, and others. Camp Hancock: Foley of Carlisle, Webber of Geneva, Flannigan of Kiski and Isaac of Pennsylvania.

Cornell and Syracuse joined the winning class Saturday, the Red and White defeating Bucknell, by a score of 20 to 0, and Syracuse simply running away from Tufts College to the tune of 58 to 0. Amherst won a hard-fought game from Wesleyan, 14 to 9.

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PLANS ARE MADE FOR SWIMMERS

Eastern Championship College Events Will Be Held This Season as in the Past Years

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There will be an eastern college championship in swimming and water polo this winter as usual. This was decided at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association held at the home of the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon. Representatives of Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and City College of New York were present. The proposal to hold the usual championship competitions met with unanimous support.

It was decided to rearrange the championship program so that the relay would be the final race, instead of the opening one as heretofore. The program in the future will be in this order: Fifty-yard swim first, then the diving contest, 220-yard swim, plunge for distance, 100-yard swim, first half of water polo game, relay race, and second half of the polo game.

The Crescent Athletic Club soccer football team defeated the Bensonhurst Field Club at New York, Saturday, in a Field Club League championship match, 4 goals to 1.

The New York Football Club and Clan Macdonalds of Brooklyn played a scoreless tie in the American Football Association soccer championship series at New York yesterday.

S. D. Herron, Princeton University golf champion, won the chief trophy in the annual fall invitation golf tournament of the Atlantic City Country Club, Saturday, by defeating M. P. Jones of Frankford, 2 up.

C. MacDuff of New York and the Bridgeport (Conn.) City Football Club played to a tie score of 2 goals all in the first round of the American Football Association soccer football championship series at Bridgeport yesterday.

The Phillips Andover Academy cross country team defeated the Harvard freshmen at Andover, Mass., Saturday, 27 points to 28. Callahan of Andover set the record for the 3 1/2-mile course by covering the distance in 20m. 56s.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated the Harvard varsity cross-country team in their dual meet over the Belmont (Mass.) course Saturday, 26 points to 31. Captain Lewis of Harvard finished first in 35m. 54s., and Captain Herzog of Technology was second in 36m. 19 2/5s.

Frank Titterton of the Pastime Athletic Club won the open Metropolitan A. A. U. cross-country championship yesterday over the Van Cortlandt Park course, New York, covering the 3 1/2 miles in 21m. 38s. The Mohawk Athletic Club won the team championship with 20 points.

NEW YORK SCHOOL HOCKEY MEN MEET

Gather Wednesday in Brooklyn to Discuss Plans for the Coming League Season

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although indications are that there may be no championship series in the Amateur Hockey League this winter, the schoolboy teams in their dual meet over the Belmont (Mass.) course Saturday, 26 points to 31. Captain Lewis of Harvard finished first in 35m. 54s., and Captain Herzog of Technology was second in 36m. 19 2/5s.

Frank Titterton of the Pastime Athletic Club won the open Metropolitan A. A. U. cross-country championship yesterday over the Van Cortlandt Park course, New York, covering the 3 1/2 miles in 21m. 38s. The Mohawk Athletic Club won the team championship with 20 points.

STANDING FOR CRICKET LEAGUE

Bowling Prize Won by A. Mayers of West India Club—W. J. Croft Is the Leading Batter

The Massachusetts State Cricket League has issued the final standing of the league as well as the batting and bowling averages for the season.

The bowling prize goes to A. Mayers of the West India Cricket Club, who has an average of 3.12. His total wickets were 73, for 228 runs.

The leading batter is W. J. Croft of the U. S. M. C. Whites of Beverly.

His average is 27.80. He batted in 11 innings for a total of 139 runs. Six

innings Croft carried his bat not out, which gives him a better average than E. B. Reece, although he batted 31 runs in 16 innings. The summaries:

Bowling Averages

Players and club Wickets Runs Ave

A. Mayers, West India 73 228 3.12

C. Graydon, Whites 34 138 4.05

R. Smith, Whites 62 254 4.09

R. W. Weston, Brockton 53 249 4.07

N. Teal, Canton 47 209 5.05

E. B. Reece, Needham 42 229 5.45

W. D. Dewhurst, Brockton 52 288 5.53

E. B. Reece, Needham 49 283 5.57

C. Seifert, Athletics 31 191 6.09

A. E. Reece, Everett 43 271 6.30

R. A. Theriot, St. George 38 242 6.36

H. Green, Woburn 42 268 6.38

H. Mitchell, St. George 43 295 6.36

T. Bradford, Woburn 39 284 6.48

F. Hayes, Standards 41 300 7.31

W. Dauby, Everett 35 283 8.08

E. Gorse, Needham 31 286 9.54

Batting Averages

Player and club Ings' out Runs Ave

W. J. Croft, Whites 11 6 139 27.80

E. B. Reece, Needham 14 4 316 26.33

B. Fox, Whites 12 2 276 21.07

A. Bottomley, St. G. 13 2 193 21.54

F. Hayes, Standards 14 3 188 17.09

H. Mitchell, St. George 13 1 201 17.55

W. A. Alcock, Whites 12 1 159 17.45

C. Bradford, Woburn's 15 3 179 14.16

R. Gorse, Blues 12 3 122 13.55

H. Green, Woburn's 11 3 101 12.62

W. Buzell, West India 16 5 192 12.00

B. Wood, Blues 12 2 117 11.70

T. Smith, Whites 13 1 130 10.83

League Standing

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

600,000, in consequence of the development of the services, railway material, aeronautical manufacture, and so forth.

The Ministry of Armaments an increase of £76,000,000 is allowed for extra automobile material, and to the Ministry of Marine an increase of £157,000,000 intended chiefly for the development of naval constructions and the purchase of merchant ships. So far as the civil side of the estimates is concerned, the increase of £475,000,000 is chiefly due to the augmented public debt, nearly £300,000,000 being attributed to this cause. Increases of salaries in the central administrations, allowances for the extra cost of living, and the like, account for £46,000,000. The Minister of Finance remarks that "it is for the last time that Parliament finds itself subjected to the form of provisional credits, at least so far as civil expenditure is concerned. The Government proposes to submit to the chambers for the period of 1918 a scheme for an annual budget, embracing the whole of the civil expenditure and the debt, only reserving for the quarterly votes of credit the military expenditure and the exceptional expenses that have arisen directly as the result of the state of war."

With regard to the present demands the total credits voted or asked for up to the present time, for the period beginning on Aug. 1, 1914, and ending Dec. 31, 1917, amounts to £1,02,500,000, or to be exact, £1,02,642,203,907. The monthly average of the credits since the beginning of the war is as follows: For the last five months of 1914, they were £1,318,000,000, of which £1,173,000,000 were for the military services; for 1915, they were £1,900,000,000, £1,314,000,000 being for the military services; for the year 1916, they were £2,743,000,000, £1,989,000,000 going to the military account, and for 1917 they were £3,360,000,000, £2,369,000,000 of which was for the military expenditure.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

From the beginning of nightfall today, to "lights out" on Saturday, Hallowe'en frolics will prevail at the Frances Willard Settlement. All the young people's societies are to give parties, and grinning pumpkin heads, witches and broom sticks will be conspicuous about the premises. Tricks of all sorts, both modern and those handed down from lands across the sea, will be brought forward to increase the merrymaking. It is to be a week of old-fashioned jollity.

Miss Hill, of the Frances Willard Settlement, is firm in the belief that the fun of the young folk must suffer no abatement because the country is at war. It has been found in other countries that it was a mistake to let this lapse; that the joy of the children must be promoted for the benefit of the country itself, and Miss Hill means to have the Frances Willard Settlement do its part to this end.

Not that there will not be plenty of serious work. The young folk, and even the children, are to do their bit. Even now the children are knitting blankets for the Belgian babies, and there will be much more work before the year is over.

The watchword for the month is "Forward." For next month it will be "Thanksgiving." The plan of having a motto a month was formed a year ago, and has been in successful operation since. The motto is made the subject of stories, songs, talks and other things where it can be brought in, and makes an impression that is pleasing to those who observe the progress of the work.

Hallowe'en parties are being given at Norfolk House, too. The Kenworth Club gave one last week, and the Girls Patriotic League is to have one this week.

Dressmaking and carpentry classes have begun. By the first of November it is expected that everything will be in working order.

Through the interest of the people of Cambridge who have given the necessities, Cambridge Neighborhood House opened a kindergarten for the small children of the neighborhood on Thursday. The mothers of these little folk being largely wage-earning women, a place for the children while the mothers are away is an important thing. The kindergarten is appreciated by the mothers, and enjoyed by the babies, who already have learned to love the pretty room and those who play with them there.

The Little Housekeepers are busy again in their miniature kitchen learning to keep house, and a game club has opened for the small children, those of kindergarten and first and second grades age, to keep them off the street. A dance class has begun and the boys' work is well under way. There is supervised outdoor work for them, as well as indoor work, including the gymnasium.

On Wednesday the mothers are to have a Hallowe'en party. They are to have games and be as merry as they possibly can.

One of the Lithuanian choruses is to entertain the Mothers' Club Friday evening, giving Lithuanian songs and dances.

Distribution of prizes for window gardens will be made by the North End Garden Association at the North Bennett Street Industrial School tomorrow afternoon. The prizes will be in the form of winter vegetables raised in the Franklin Park gardens during the summer, including turnips, beans and potatoes. About 50 prizes will be given.

The Liberty and Auburn clubs of the Elizabeth Peabody House held installations last evening. The house will cooperate with the food conservation program.

HOTEL MEN LOYAL

OMAHA, Neb.—Nebraska hotel men, meeting at Lincoln, says a dispatch to the World-Herald, adopted resolutions pledging themselves to food conservation and support of the Government in all its war measures.

BY OTHER EDITORS

An Unnoticed Army

THE OKLAHOMAN—Without bugles, without music, and only partially uniformed, a great industrial army is fighting, not in the trenches, but fighting, nevertheless, to aid in conquering Prussianism. It is the army of 3,500,000 people who own and operate railroads in the United States. Most of them are men; some are women. With their families, they form about one-sixth of the population of the United States. The story of this supplemental army has not been told to the public. Only insiders are familiar with the movements of this army. And they, skilled in traffic, are amazed at the results obtained. Really, there is only one railroad now in the United States, with more than 250,000 miles of tracks, hauling troops, moving freight, transporting mails, giving the first and best service to the Government. The pooling of all the great transportation lines, making one great system, makes for efficiency. The whole great system moves along, directed by five generals in chief, men who have made railroading a profession, men who have abandoned personal interests to serve the nation. Coordinating the land forces of the United States was voluntary. Patriotism asserted itself when the nation was in peril. There has been no industrial movement of such magnitude in the world's history. The great army has been unnoticed. But the service rendered has been of a nature to be lauded by the nation.

South American Trade

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—Germany has been driven out of all the markets of South America. Not only have German exporters lost their business during the war, but . . . the best observers agree that under the most favorable conditions it will be a long time before Germany can get back even a fraction of her trade advantages in the South American field. British trade in South America has suffered to some extent, too, because English industries are largely absorbed directly and indirectly, by the war. Despite the war industry, however, British trade in South America is still of some proportions. America, on the contrary, has tripled her trade with most South American countries since the war started. American business with the Latin-American countries rose from \$800,000,000 in 1916 to \$1,500,000,000 in 1917. This is a remarkable record. Now is the time to lay the foundation deep for South American trade on a basis of superior quality of goods, attractive prices and the best service. Only on this solid foundation can our present volume of war business be retained and augmented after the war.

Symbol of Democracy

BOSTON ADVERTISER—Rarely, if ever before, has the market basket commanded its present respect. Time was when it was the last thing in the house milady would venture to carry on her arm down the street. Even the young miss of the household, down from college, where she had been taking extra courses in home economics and household duties, refused to consider the practical virtual carrier. But now! The mad scurvy to aid and abet one Herbert Hoover, the desire to show the stuff of which women are made, the establishment of municipal markets and the introduction of "carry-your-own-bundle" campaigns by most stores have brought the market basket into prominence again, and it seems to be doing extra duty. The market basket is a new symbol of democracy.

SOCIALIST CIRCULAR
IN ITALY CAUSES STIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A survey of the retail prices of food in the United Kingdom at Sept. 1, published in the Labor Gazette, states that retail prices of the principal articles of food at Sept. 1 averaged about 2 per cent higher than on Aug. 1. It should be borne in mind, however, that as the figures relate to Sept. 1, they are prior to the entry into force of the Food Controller's recent orders reducing prices. The increase was mainly due to a 12 per cent rise in the price of butter, and to a 7 per cent advance in the prices of bacon, fish and eggs. Butter cost about 3d. per pound more than a month earlier, bacon showed an advance of 1½d. per pound, while eggs cost 2d. more per dozen. There was little change in the prices of meat, flour, bread, sugar, milk and margarine, while cheese was slightly cheaper. The average price of potatoes was 8 per cent, or over 1d. per seven pounds, lower on Sept. 1 than a month earlier.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1916, an average increase of about 25 per cent is recorded. The advance in the price of butchers' meat, for the cuts indicated in the returns, fell within a range of 20 per cent to 34 per cent. Bacon and margarine cost 35 and 40 per cent, respectively, more than a year ago, while flour, butter, cheese and eggs were, roundly, 30 per cent dearer. The prices of tea and milk average nearly 20 per cent, and that of granulated sugar about 10 per cent more than a year ago. The only decrease was one of nearly 10 per cent in the price of potatoes.

As compared with July, 1914, the average advances in the prices of beef and mutton show a wide range, varying from nearly 100 per cent to over 190 per cent, according to cut, or in terms of money from 7½d. to 10d. per pound. The average price of bread at 11½d. per four pounds was about double the price recorded for July, 1914, while that of flour at 1s. 10d. per seven pounds was more than double the pre-war figure. Bacon, butter and cheese have also nearly doubled in price, eggs and fish have more than doubled, while the price of granulated sugar has nearly trebled since July, 1914, about 1½d.

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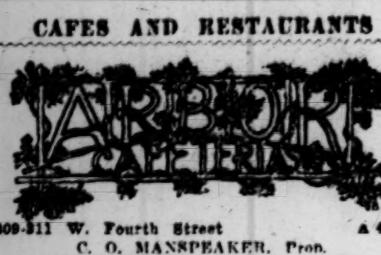
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART FOR EVERYMAN
EVERYMAN'S NEED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—One of the commonest of popular fallacies is that art can have no part in the lives of ordinary men and must make its appeal only to the wealthy and leisureed classes; there is a persistent and widespread delusion that it is to be counted among those evident luxuries which lie wholly beyond the reach of people who have to practice economy and to look closely into the details of their daily expenditure. An idea prevails that to spend money upon it is useless and extravagant, a wasteful proceeding which no one who makes a serious view of the responsibilities of existence ought to contemplate and to which the practical common-sense person should never commit himself. By a very large section of the public, art is held to be out of place in a sober and workday world, and to be a sort of temptation, questionably respectable and of doubtful character.

This attitude, it is generally assumed, comes in part from the survival of the puritanical element among the people. But in part, too, it is due to a misconception of the duty which the worker owes to society, and to a mis- understanding of the way in which his labor should be carried on. The creed has become established that work and pleasure are things apart and that, as there can be no connection between them, the hours in which the workingman enjoys himself are stolen from the time in which he should be usefully employed—that pleasure is, in fact, something by which his efficiency is reduced and his productive capacity diminished.

Out of such a creed arises necessarily the belief that expenditure upon things which give pleasure to the people who acquire them must be an extravagance; and on this belief follows the assumption that art with its universal power of pleasing is to be condemned as a luxury which ought not to be permitted to the man of average means, because that man is not in a position to possess himself of luxuries without committing an economic offense. Waste is wrong and economically immoral; to encourage art is waste, because art is not a necessity of existence, and therefore the art lover is a spendthrift and a danger to the community. That is the argument of the practical person who thinks that he has solved all the problems of social responsibility.

But in this argument there is an inherent weakness. The assumption that art must be expensive as a matter of course, is altogether without justification; it is based, indeed, upon a misunderstanding of the meaning of art and of its nature as a form of human activity. Because certain kinds of art work are costly, because they command prices which only the rich man can pay, the idea has grown up that all artistic things are expensive, and that none of them can be acquired except by an extravagant outlay. Because a few special art products are sold for spectacular sums as a natural result of their rarity or their exceptional quality—or merely in consequence of an artificially stimulated demand—a delusion exists that these, and these only, rank as examples of artistic effort.

Nothing, however, could be further from the truth. Costliness is most certainly not an essential attribute of art, and a high price is the exception not the rule; the great mass of art work is cheap enough to make it fully accessible even to the poor man, and to give him every opportunity of satisfying his taste without living beyond his means. If only the enjoyment of art is permitted to him he can obtain all the pleasure he desires and yet feel with a clear conscience, that no accusation of extravagance can be brought against him, because the art that enters into his life costs him no more than he can afford. And the enjoyment of art ought to be permitted to every man who has the sense to see how, by the exercise of his aesthetic perceptions, he can enlarge his outlook and add to the interests which seem to him to make existence worth while.

For it is, indeed, a hopeless creed that denies to the worker his fair share of pleasure and it is a pernicious dogma that declares the pursuit of art to be a diversion from the real business of life. The man who works is helped to do his duty in practical things by everything that develops his power to think, by everything that stimulates his imagination in the direction of new ideas. If he is forced to labor mechanically and without thought, and, worst of all, without relaxation or change of view, he deserts, before long, to the level of a machine.

Therefore the popular belief that there is no place for art in the life of the masses deserves the most serious opposition. No fallacy could be more dangerous or more likely to produce undesirable results, and none could be more harmful to the well-being of the great majority of modern men. The world would be a different and a better place if a right conception of art as an essential of existence, were generally accepted and if people were persuaded that an artistic and not a commonplace surrounding was a necessity. It would be so easy, too, to create an artistic surrounding for us all, for nothing more is needed than to give to art its full freedom, which we gather round us for everyday use. If from these commonplaces ugliness were eliminated we should all become art collectors because everything we possessed would have its measure of artistic interest and would be, in its due degree, a work of art.

Moreover, even the most rigid economist could not argue that there was any extravagance in this kind of art collecting. The things of ordinary household use we must have, and they would cost no more—they might even

cost less—if they were well designed than they do at present, when unhappily taste enters hardly at all into their production. Art, in this form, would be cheap enough, but its educational value would be exceedingly high and its power to give pleasure would be unlimited; and it would offer to all classes equal opportunities for enjoyment.

Indeed, we should gain much by accepting the idea that art is not the privilege of the few, but the natural possession of every thinking man, and by recognizing the fact that the people who profess indifference to art are ignorant and uneducated, and are afflicted with an illiteracy which is as discreditable to them as the inability to remember the rules of grammar or to spell with passable correctness. The teachings of art are accessible to every one; to refuse to profit by them is absurd, because they point the way to that refinement of the popular taste and to that elevation of the general standard of aesthetic judgment which are vital factors in national development.

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misunderstanding of the meaning of art and of its nature as a form of human activity. Because certain kinds of art work are costly, because they command prices which only the rich man can pay, the idea has grown up that all artistic things are expensive, and that none of them can be acquired except by an extravagant outlay. Because a few special art products are sold for spectacular sums as a natural result of their rarity or their exceptional quality—or merely in consequence of an artificially stimulated demand—a delusion exists that these, and these only, rank as examples of artistic effort.

Nothing, however, could be further from the truth. Costliness is most certainly not an essential attribute of art, and a high price is the exception not the rule; the great mass of art work is cheap enough to make it fully accessible even to the poor man, and to give him every opportunity of satisfying his taste without living beyond his means. If only the enjoyment of art is permitted to him he can obtain all the pleasure he desires and yet feel with a clear conscience, that no accusation of extravagance can be brought against him, because the art that enters into his life costs him no more than he can afford. And the enjoyment of art ought to be permitted to every man who has the sense to see how, by the exercise of his aesthetic perceptions, he can enlarge his outlook and add to the interests which seem to him to make existence worth while.

For it is, indeed, a hopeless creed that denies to the worker his fair

share of pleasure and it is a pernicious dogma that declares the pursuit of art to be a diversion from the real business of life. The man who works is helped to do his duty in practical things by everything that develops his power to think, by everything that stimulates his imagination in the direction of new ideas. If he is forced to labor mechanically and without thought, and, worst of all, without relaxation or change of view, he deserts, before long, to the level of a machine.

Therefore the popular belief that there is no place for art in the life of the masses deserves the most serious opposition. No fallacy could be more dangerous or more likely to produce undesirable results, and none could be more harmful to the well-being of the great majority of modern men. The world would be a different and a better place if a right conception of art as an essential of existence, were generally accepted and if people were persuaded that an artistic and not a commonplace surrounding was a necessity. It would be so easy, too, to create an artistic surrounding for us all, for nothing more is needed than to give to art its full freedom, which we gather round us for everyday use. If from these commonplaces ugliness were eliminated we should all become art collectors because everything we possessed would have its measure of artistic interest and would be, in its due degree, a work of art.

Moreover, even the most rigid economist could not argue that there was any extravagance in this kind of art collecting. The things of ordinary household use we must have, and they would cost no more—they might even

cost less—if they were well designed than they do at present, when unhappily taste enters hardly at all into their production. Art, in this form, would be cheap enough, but its educational value would be exceedingly high and its power to give pleasure would be unlimited; and it would offer to all classes equal opportunities for enjoyment.

Indeed, we should gain much by accepting the idea that art is not the privilege of the few, but the natural possession of every thinking man, and by recognizing the fact that the people who profess indifference to art are ignorant and uneducated, and are afflicted with an illiteracy which is as discreditable to them as the inability to remember the rules of grammar or to spell with passable correctness. The teachings of art are accessible to every one; to refuse to profit by them is absurd, because they point the way to that refinement of the popular taste and to that elevation of the general standard of aesthetic judgment which are vital factors in national development.

This attitude, it is generally assumed,

comes in part from the survival of the puritanical element among the people. But in part, too, it is due to a misconception of the duty which the worker owes to society, and to a mis- understanding of the way in which his labor should be carried on. The creed has become established that work and pleasure are things apart and that, as there can be no connection between them, the hours in which the workingman enjoys himself are stolen from the time in which he should be usefully employed—that pleasure is, in fact, something by which his efficiency is reduced and his productive capacity diminished.

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THE HOME FORUM

Belief

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXCEPTION has frequently been insisted that suffering of every kind cannot destroy belief. Only Truth can be treated as a false belief of the carnal mind, and not as a reality, if it is to be overcome.

There is but one thing that can destroy erroneous belief, and that is, manifestly, the truth about that concerning which a false belief is entertained. When the testimony of material sense yields to the evidence of spiritual understanding, the manifestation of the false belief which has seemed real, disappears, and a more harmonious condition is experienced as a result of that spiritual perception. It is the unassailable position of Christian Science that any one can prove this fact for himself. Let any man turn from a material to a metaphysical basis in his consideration of cause and effect, and he can prove in every instance, in just the degree of his spiritual understanding, that the beliefs of the human mind and the manifestation of these beliefs, disappear when consciousness abides in the truth of being. It was upon this basis of the supremacy and alness of Spirit, God, that those signs of God's power which are called miracles in the Scriptures were performed. "Unto thee it was shewed," Moses reminded the people, "that thou mightest know that the Lord he is God; there is none else beside him."

Mortal mind, which is a counterfeit of divine Mind, believes that there is something beside God, and it names the object of its belief, matter. It attributes intelligence and sensation to matter, and then believes that this sentient, intelligent matter can in turn control man, enable him to enjoy through the senses, or cause him through the same senses to suffer pain and death. Mortal mind itself changes its beliefs, and these changes appear as fluctuating conditions of matter. Mortal mind formulates a consensus of opinion which it names law and with which it proceeds to bind mortals. What was considered a material law yesterday is replaced by another belief called law today, and with these changes of beliefs, the manifestations, or physical sensations of belief also necessarily change. Thus the beliefs of general mortal mind may change, and the individual human mind reflects the change, but belief

insists that suffering of every kind cannot destroy belief. Only Truth can do that. So in order to have any intelligent conception of freedom from general or from personal false beliefs, a man must gain an understanding of God as divine Mind, whose reflection is spiritual man.

It makes not the slightest difference what the personal belief of suffering may be, it is in every instance only a specific form of the one common erroneous belief of life, substance, and intelligence in matter. Christian Science destroys this fundamental error of belief through the truth expressed in the Scriptural declaration, "The Lord is God in heaven above, and upon the earth beneath: there is none else." To know that not matter but mortal mind forms the conditions of matter, begins at once to lessen the fear of disease. To know, further, that matter is itself only a mental concept, and that both matter and mortal mind are negations or counterfeits of divine Mind and its spiritual ideas or phenomena, destroys the foundations of disease; for the knowledge of the unreal, or nothingness, of mortal mind itself, and therefore of its manifestation, matter, demonstrates the omnipotence, the alness, of God.

Since spiritual man, in the image of God, cannot be separated from his origin, mortals need only abandon the lie of belief in mind separated from God, and turn to immortal Truth for every evidence of existence. "Mind must be found superior to all the beliefs of the five corporeal senses," Mrs. Eddy says on page 493 of Science and Health, "and able to destroy all ill. Sickness is a belief, which must be annihilated by the divine Mind. Disease is an experience of so-called mortal mind. It is fear made manifest on the body. Christian Science takes away this physical sense of discord, just as it removes any other sense of moral or mental inharmony."

When the belief in disease is destroyed, nothing remains to express sickness. When the belief of pleasure in matter is destroyed, nothing remains to express desire. When the belief of iniquities, of destructions, of sorrows, in short, the belief in the existence of a mortal mind, is destroyed by the understanding that God is Mind, divine Principle, and that there is therefore no such reality as life, substance, or intelligence in matter, the externalization of evil belief can no longer retain even an appearance of reality. It was his vision of the allness of God that enabled the prophet to represent God as saying, "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else."

"Long before daylight I was awakened by the commissario, or steerage steward, tugging at a leg of my trousers and screeching in his boyish falsetto, 'Giblittera! Make ready! Giblittera!' writes Harry A. Francis in 'Four Months Afoot in Spain.'

"The commissario returned and led the way in silence along the deserted promenade to the deck abaft the cabins. The Prinzessin lay at anchor, a half-mile away, across a placid lagoon, toward the haggard Rock of Gibraltar, a stone-faced city strown along its base. About the harbor glinting in the slanting sunlight, prowled rowboats, sloops, and yawls, and sharp-nosed launches."

"I descended to the launch and ten

minutes later landed with my haughty fellow-tourists at a bawling, tout-lined wharf. An officer peeped into my handbag, and I sauntered on through a sun-scorched gate under which a sun-scorched Tommy Atkins marched unrelentingly to and fro. Beyond, opened a narrow street, paralleling the harbor front and peopled even at this early hour with a mingling of races that gave to the scene the aspect of a temperate India, or a scoured and rebuilt Egypt. Sturdy British troopers in snug khaki and roof-like tropical helmets strode past; bare-legged Moors in flowing burnous stalked by in the widening streak of sunshine along the western walls; the tinkle of goat bells mingled with the rhythmic cries of their drivers, offering a cup freshdrawn to whomever possessed a copper."

Light

It deeply concerns the whole society, whether it will set its light on high places, to walk thereby; or trample it under foot, and scatter it in all ways of wild waste (not without conflagration), as heretofore! Light is the one thing wanted for the world. Put wisdom in the head of the world, the world will fight its battle victoriously, and be the best world man can make it.—Carlyle.

Woodpeckers on the Pine Barrens

"An early December bird student in northern Florida suffers from embarrassment of riches," Winthrop Packard says in "Florida Trails." "The live oaks range from shrubs to huge trees, their dense, glossy leaves reflecting the sunlight, and making the spaces behind them vague with shadows. These may be full of birds; except for a twitter or the flit of a wing you would never know it. One after another draws aside the drapery of Spanish moss from an entrance and slips in, or a flock may whirl out and into another tree, portières of gay lace opening to let them out, and closing behind them as they enter."

"Just in front of the house on the river's bank is a group of yuccas, fifteen feet tall or so, stabbing the soft air in all directions with their needle-pointed Spanish bayonets. . . . The top of a yucca is crowned each summer with a most beautiful pyramid of waxy, pale yellow flowers, a spike several feet tall with drooping blooms delightfully to behold, followed by pods that are now approaching maturity, looking much like stubby green bananas ripening to a glossy brownish-red. On the top of one of these pod-pyramids a mocking bird used to sit during a

warm spell, greeting the dawn with golden up roar."

"All warblers seem to be here, and if they are difficult to keep track of in the North, here they are well nigh impossible. I find a live oak full of uncountable flocks. I get the glass on one bird, and before I can begin to note his characteristics he has flitted like a shadow and another with far different markings is in his place. . . . Some wiser man than I will have to tell how many varieties of warblers, finches, sparrows, and flycatchers may be seen on one good day in early December on the lower banks of the big river of Florida."

"It is a relief to cross the trails of

Corvus ossifragus straggles along with his fellows, having a mighty good time and croaking hysterically about.

"It is a poor half-hour for birds when I do not find one of these flaming fellows the cardinals setting the thicket on fire. . . . If I approach him he may fly away at the last moment, but more often he simply sidles around the tree in a stiff, wooden sort of way that he has, remaining quiet if just a few strands of moss are between. He seems to do this with deprecatory awkwardness, as if he knew he dazzled and tried to be humble about it. I do not think it can be to get out of sight altogether. If so it is a mistaken caution, for his flame will burn through quite a bit of gray moss, and where it is shielded by the deep, shiny green of live-oak leaves it flares only the brighter for the contrast."

"Passing from the opacity of the

live-oak groves and palmetto scrub

I found myself later in a country far better fitted for hunting birds by sight.

That was one of the interminable stretches of long-leaved pine forest of

which this part of Florida is largely made.

Here are trees that shoot up

straight as arrows, sixty to a hundred

feet high. Rarely is there a limb in

the first fifty feet and the plumed tops

seem to intercept the sunlight very

little. Under foot the carpet of twelve

to fifteen-inch needles is well called

pine straw. It is a place of singular

silence and a bewildering sameness.

Slipping along this polishing carpet of needles, I heard what I at first

took to be the familiar note of chickadees. . . . Soon I saw the birds,

gleaning in a gray group, hanging this

way and that as chickadees do. They

had decided crests and I quite readily

recognized them for the tufted titmouse which in this country takes the

place of the chickadee.

"The flock passed busily on and

for a moment the silence of the place

was oppressive. A gentle wind was

slightly swaying the tops of the trees,

but there was no song of the pines to be heard. . . . There was a whir

of wings and half a dozen birds dived,

seemingly out of heaven, each on his own route, whirled with a whirr of wings and lighted as lightly as an athlete each on his chosen tree trunk.

"It was like a circus act. For a moment each bird remained motionless, his stiff tail feathers jammed into the trunk below him, his head drawn back as if awaiting a signal, and through the melancholy silence came a 'creaking kr-r-k, kr-r-k.' It might have been a weather-vane swaying in the wind, or it might have been tree-toads. But it was neither. It was the voice of a flock of red-headed woodpeckers. . . . The circus clown might well take the spirit of his antics from the action of red-headed woodpeckers in a southern pine forest. After scrambling in a jerky ludicrousness up a stub one would pause on the top of it motionless for a time. . . . Then another would dive at him in full flight, driving him from his perch at the last moment, only to take it and assume the exact pose of the former, the whole thing done with the alert precision of a pair of good circus performers. Then the substitute, still motionless, would give his little creak, as if saying, in humorous humility, 'How's that for an act?' Taine, the historian, has written of the immense loneliness of the pine barrens. But it is to be supposed that Taine was never entertained there by a flock of red-headed woodpeckers."

Poppies on the Wheat

Along Ancona's hills the shimmering heat.

A tropic tide of air with ebb and flow

Bathes all the fields of wheat until they glow.

Like flashing seas of green, which tos

and beat

Around the vines. The poppies lithe

and fitful

Seem running, fiery torchmen, to and fro.

To mark the shore.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Meeting George Borrow

"I am happy to say I am not," was Elwin's emphatic reply. Borrow boasted of his proficiency in the Norfolk dialect, which he endeavored to speak as broadly as possible. "I told him," said Elwin, "that he had not cultivated it with his usual success." As the conversation proceeded it became less disputatious, and the two ended by becoming so cordial that they promised to visit each other. Borrow fulfilled his promise in the following October, when he went to Boston, and was "full of anecdote and reminiscence," and delighted the rectory children by singing them songs in the gypsy tongue.—From the Memoirs of Elwin, by his son.

A Fragment From Wordsworth's Prelude

It was a close, warm, breezless summer night.

Wan, dull, and glaring, with a dripping fog.

Low hung and thick that covered all the sky:

But, undiscouraged, we began to climb the mountaintide.

The mist soon girt us round . . .

With forehead bent Earthward, as if in opposition set Against an enemy, I panted up With eager pace, and no less eager thoughts.

Thus might we wear a midnight hour away

Ascending at loose distance each for each,

And I, as chance, the foremost of the band;

When at my feet the ground appeared to brighten,

And with a step or two seemed brighter still;

Nor was time given to ask or learn the cause.

For instantly a light upon the turf Fell like a flash, and lo! as I looked up.

The moon hung naked in a firmament Of azure without cloud, and at my feet Rested a silent sea of hoary mist.

A hundred hills their dusky backs upheaved.

All over this still ocean; and beyond, Far, far beyond, the solid vapors stretched.

In headlands, tongues, and promontory shapes.

Into the main Atlantic, that appeared To dwindle, and give up its majesty, Usurped upon far as the sight could reach.

Not so the ethereal vault; encroaching none

Was there, nor loss; only the inferior stars

Had disappeared, or shed a fainter light

In the clear presence of the full-orbed moon.

Who, from her sovereign elevation, gazed

Upon the billowy ocean, as it lay All meek and silent, save that through a rift—

Not distant from the shore whereon we stood,

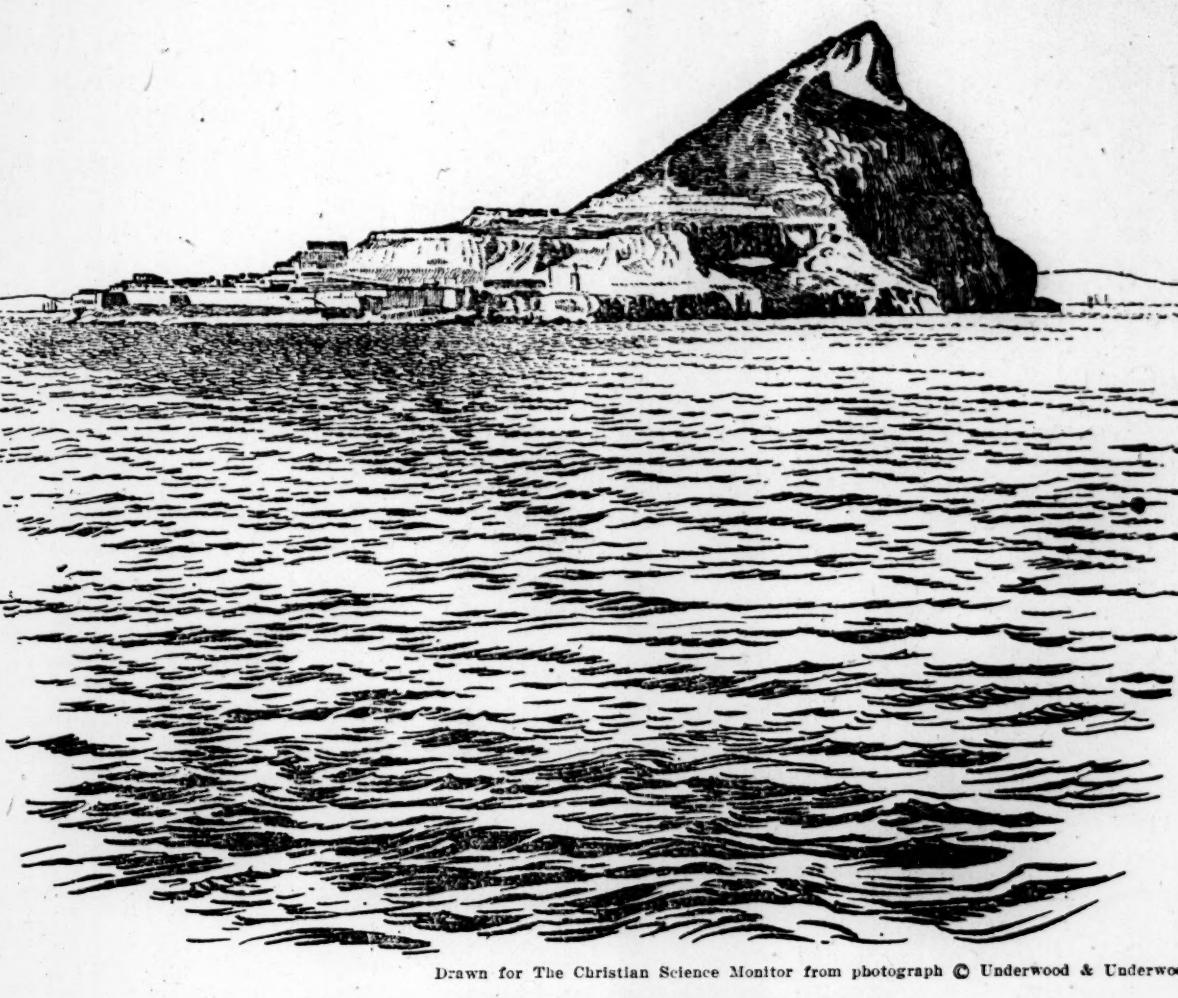
A fixed, abysmal, gloomy, breathing place—

Mounted the roar of waters, torrents, streams

Innumerable, roaring with one voice.

Heard over earth and sea, and, in that hour,

For so it seemed, felt by the starry heavens.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

The Home of Cicero

"It was a Latian afternoon in October—the warm light resting on the meadows below, while the hillsides glowed in all the tints of autumn. Classic meads lay spread out at our feet, traversed by the green waters of the Liris—most beautifully designated of all Italian streams—a name which fills the mind with gladness, with lyrical suggestions, and exhales its poetic aura over all those meadows through which it strays."

"As I rode through the gate in those great walls which compass about Veroli—set aloft on its rocky eminence—the country I longed to explore lay for the first time stretched beneath me," Ferdinand Gregorovius says in "Latian Summers," translated from the German by Dorothea Roberts.

"To the right, deep in the Cenepano vale, was the bridge in crossing which Manfred was betrayed. Yonder stood the Volsca Mountains, a long chain of peaks blue in the distance. To the left, the majestic Sora stepped forth from his parent Apennines towards the river's brink. My eyes were, however, now riveted on the broad hills in front of me; or, rather, on a white city, now clearly visible, standing on one of them. It was—Arpino!"

"There is a great charm in seeing some spot connected with world-renowned epoch-making men, afar off, shimmering mysteriously out of the distance, a place whose name has been familiar to us from our earliest

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Oxford Candle

WHEN a country proceeds to set up a Ministry of Health, it is in a fair way to give every opportunity to its medical profession. Supposing it could be said that one thing in this world was more mental than another, the public health might fairly be chosen for the example. Little by little the medical profession is beginning to realize that this is the case. It is true that it still imagines that it is possible to cast out devils through Beelzebub, in other words, that the human mind which creates disease can be utilized to eject disease. But here it is only demonstrating the fact, tolerably well known amongst those who really understand the subject, that it has not perceptibly advanced since the First Century. The compounds recommended in the pharmacopoeia of Pliny, for instance, were just as valuable to destroy disease, in their day, as any of those to be found in a chemist's shop, in London, today. What cured the patients of the orthodox practitioner of the First Century, so far as they were cured, was precisely what is healing the patients of the same profession in the Twentieth Century, in so far as they are cured, and that is, in each case, faith in a drug. Indeed, it is to be suspected that the balance of chances is altogether in favor of the First Century, since the Roman soldier or the Dacian gladiator was unquestionably far less introspective than Mr. Atkins or the professional cricketer. Matters have not very greatly changed since that great doctor, Sir Astley Cooper, declared, "the science of medicine is founded on conjecture improved by murder." Now it is obvious that Sir Astley Cooper, of all people in the world, did not mean to say anything that could reflect on the medical profession personally. The medical profession is composed of gentlemen who are doing their utmost, according to preconceived theories, to help and to perfect the race. The disability under which they labor is a disability shared by all vested interests, and that is, a dislike of anything new, and an almost incomprehensible aversion from any effort to grapple with or even to test a fresh idea. The mental habit involved is not a new one, it goes back to the beginning of time. There was precisely the same objection displayed in the First Century to the healing of the Apostles as is displayed to the healing of Christian Science today. People, no doubt, "wanted something done for them" then, and they swallowed the awful compounds of the Plinian pharmacopoeia with the same sturdy self-sacrifice with which they swallowed the mummy powders of Sir Thomas Brown, in his day, or the boluses of the Eighteenth Century chirurgeons.

The curious thing is that with all the evidence before them, evidence which in conversation the medical profession will accept today, this profession never did them and has not even yet surrendered to the fact that disease of every sort is mental, and is accordingly mentally produced, and therefore, that every conceivable advertisement of disease only tends to impress disease more firmly on the human consciousness, and so to produce a greater crop of disease in the human body. Take a simple case like cholera. An outbreak of cholera sweeps like the plagues of Egypt over an Indian village, simply because the native expects it, surrenders to it, and makes no effort to combat it. Yet a European in the same village, mingling with the cholera patients, in his duties as a doctor or a magistrate, goes free of the dreaded disease, simply because he has never feared it, and so never bowed the knee to the Vishnu of the supposed cholera germ. Now when a Ministry of Health is set up, it is something like the advertisements of the department of health which may be read in the surface cars in Chicago. These advertisements, under the word "Warning," draw the attention of the passengers in the car to the fact that infantile paralysis has attacked one hundred children in the months of August and September last. Therefore, continues the advertisement, "If your child is ailing, don't wait. Call a doctor at once." Now this may all be very well for the doctor, but the fact remains that disease is mental, and that by the time most of the parents in the city have traveled daily with this before their eyes for a week, or for a month, or for a year, such a mental picture of infantile paralysis must have been set up, and such a fear of it generated, that the doctors in Chicago are likely to have been kept fairly busy. Then they congratulate themselves on their own prescience for having foretold a condition produced by their own prophecy.

The campaign which is now going on in England for the institution of a Ministry of Health is, whether those responsible for it know it or not, a campaign for a ministry of sickness. People cheerfully subscribe to all the suggestions poured in upon them for such a ministry, but they rarely if ever stop to consider what such a ministry means, any more than they stop to consider whether the whole of the power to heal the sick resides in a certain school of medicine. Now, there would be little to object to on the ground of liberty, in the institution of a Ministry of Health, provided that such a Ministry did not mean, as it most inevitably will mean, if the allopathic branch of the medical profession gets its own way, a ministry of persecution. There can be no doubt whatever on this subject. The effort is going to be made to enforce allopathic medicine on a people irrespective of whether they desire it or not, just as in the old days a particular religious system was sought to be impressed upon them. Now a country which does this is entering on a very crooked and a very thorny path. It is going to have its medical heretics just as certainly as, in the old days, it had its religious heretics, and there is going to be just the same attempted terrorism by the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons, as there was in the old days by the College of Cardinals.

The country has not got to look back so very far to see what this means. Only about fifty years ago a homeopathic physician was dragged through the Police Court, and was sent to prison just as if he had been a

common felon. His only offense was that he departed from orthodox medicine in his practice in the same way in which the Protestant heretic once departed from the orthodoxy of Romanism in his worship, or as the Protestant dissenter in later days departed from the orthodoxy of Protestant Episcopacy. Today a man is allowed, if he is of age, to employ any practitioner he chooses, but if the case is not successful, his relations and the practitioner are subjected to the grossest impertinences from coroners and coroners' juries, who endeavor to make up in words for whatever they may lack in punitive powers. The simple truth is that for years past the English people have been exchanging religious superstition for medical superstition, a religious priesthood for a medical priesthood, and a religious persecution for a medical persecution. The fact that the great majority of people may be on the side of the allopathic profession has nothing whatever to do with the matter. The enormous mass of people are always on the side of authority and of reaction, whenever new ideas are first brought to their attention. The vast majority of the people of Rome applauded the execution of the Christians, and attended in the gardens of Nero and in the Coliseum to delight in their tortures. The vast majority of the people of Alexandria witnessed, without concern, the brutal murder of Hypatia. The vast majority of the people of Spain supported the abominations of the Inquisition, and flocked to the auto-da-fé as they flock to a bull fight today. Every innovator is a heretic, until he becomes orthodox, and then he is quite commonly in danger of becoming a persecutor.

A government, however, which, in the Twentieth Century, embarks upon a course of medical persecution, is embarking on the voyage perilous. It is going to find out that there are still Latimers to be reckoned with. The police court may become every whit as spectacular as ever was Oxford:—"Play the man, Master Ridley, we shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England as I trust shall never be put out."

Ships a Prime Essential

THE fact must be constantly kept in view, by people in the United States who would see the world situation from a true perspective, that the Atlantic Ocean, something like three thousand miles in width, lies between America and Europe. There is only one known way of crossing this ocean. Without ships in which to convey soldiers to the allied fronts, and to convey supplies for their maintenance, the United States would be impotent in this war. The submarine campaign carried on by Germany may be reprehensible from every point of view, but it cannot be denied that it has destroyed a great number of ships, and that the destruction of these ships has been Germany's most effectual means of prolonging the war. If the war is not to be indefinitely prolonged; if it is to be won by the Allied Powers before the winter is over, or before another summer comes round, the United States, through accelerated construction, must be enabled to command the services of ocean tonnage greatly in excess of that within reach, or within sight, at the present hour.

Germany is fully cognizant of the danger to her interests involved in rapid building, and will make every effort to obstruct, circumvent, or utterly defeat it. The conviction, indeed, is being forced upon many observers, who have been taking note of the repeated hindrances to work upon the new merchant marine, that Germany, through the dependable agencies she may still command in the United States, and by resort to such means and tactics as she has employed in the organization of other conspiracies, is in all probability plotting, at this very moment, to delay shipbuilding in American yards, so that the million or more soldiers whom the Washington Government is landing in Europe may eventually be deprived of sustenance and supplies.

There is no disposition, and no attempt is being made, to conceal the truth concerning the merchant shipbuilding outlook. The Shipping Board freely admits that ship construction in all parts of the United States is lagging because of a scarcity of labor. There is a demand today for no fewer than 400,000 ship mechanics of all classes. Because of the lack of sufficient labor, many of the shipyards working one shift a day are, it is said, able to turn out only 45 to 50 per cent of the output that would be possible with three shifts. There are 200,000 men employed in the one-shift yards; just twice this number in addition would, of course, be needed to keep the yards going through three shifts.

The Shipping Board is now willing to concede that Lord Northcliffe was right in saying that the United States would not be able, by the end of 1918, to turn out the 6,000,000 tons of merchant shipping required; but it is held by the board that, assuming the early settlement of labor troubles and a greater supply of workers, the new tonnage constructed and afloat by the end of next year will be not far from that figure. It will be wise, however, to abandon all assumptions, and to deal directly with facts. One of the principal of these facts is the admission that the great steel shipbuilding program is, at the present time, twenty ships behind schedule. Another is the call, issued last Friday night by Rear Admiral Capps, manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to all the shipbuilders on the Atlantic coast to meet in Washington today with representatives of the Fleet Corporation, the Department of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, and the Navy Department, for the self-evident purpose of taking the entire shipbuilding situation under advisement. That this situation is menacingly serious is an open secret.

A plan is now being considered for the exemption from military service of mechanics needed in the shipyards; the emergency has become so acute that it is among the probabilities that enlisted men qualified for such work will be withdrawn from the ranks and assigned to the docks. Meanwhile thousands of the "green" hands in the shipbuilding trade are becoming more proficient. The solution of the whole problem would seem to rest with those who shall administer the next selective draft. Plainly it will be folly to enlist more soldiers unless the nation is able to provide for

their transportation across the Atlantic, and for their necessities when transported. But the application of a process by which the required number of mechanics can be drawn for work in the shipyards need not, in any appreciable degree, interfere with the work of building up the national army. The new draft should, and probably will, be carried out with equal regard for the industrial and military necessities of the Government.

Meanwhile, seeing the need, those who are capable of filling positions in the shipyards should, it would seem, anticipate the draft and offer their services. The Liberty Loan campaigns have proved conclusively what an aroused patriotism can do in the way of raising money; it should be no more difficult to arouse the patriotism of the nation to the point where it will raise the required labor, with equal enthusiasm and promptitude.

Moral Defense for the Camps

THE United States Secretary of War, during his recent visit to Massachusetts, delivered an address before the Boston City Club, in which he touched upon a matter of exceptional importance, to the enlisted men of the country, and to the country itself. Those who heard him, in common with those who later read his remarks, have become familiar, from common talk, with the underlying facts, and they understood him perfectly when he said: "We cannot afford any such tremendous and calamitous national waste and extravagance as to take a million young men out of their homes in this country and corrupt them, and then, when the war is over, send them back home less fine than when they came to us." And they understood him equally well when he added: "If we take a million young men out of their homes and simply throw them together haphazard, and give them no consideration, leaving them to find their way in these untried problems, and then, after the war is over, scatter these young men over the country, with all the things they have learned, and ought not to have learned, we shall have lowered the whole level of the moral life of this nation in a way that we cannot afford to do."

Therefore, as he made clear, it is not enough for the good citizen within reach of the encampment, or within reach of the community contiguous to the encampment, simply to become aware that such an encampment exists, that it is crowded with young men supposed to be engaged in learning how best to serve their country in the war, and that it might be an interesting place to visit. What remains to be known is far more important, namely, that there is an element in practically every community adjoining the encampments, which, from the basest motives, is constantly striving to contaminate the enlisted men, and that, "there is thrown upon our cities, thrown upon our ordinary citizens, the great task of making the environment of the military camps wholesome and stimulating."

Here is a suggestion of work for civilians who wish to be useful. What better work could they take up than the organization and substitution of legitimate entertainment and amusement in place of the vile attractions that are, in many instances, thrown in the way of the young recruits? Every interest of moment to the nation, its institutions, and its future inhabitants, demands that the million men now in training shall be protected, so far as may be humanly possible, from pollution.

The Government needs the help of people who are qualified and willing to work to this end. The opportunity is within the reach of such and the need is pressing.

The Baltic Provinces

ALTHOUGH it cannot be questioned that the preponderating influence in the Baltic Provinces, that is to say in the Provinces of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, is and for many centuries has been German, yet the fact remains that only about seven and a half per cent of the people are Germans, the rest being Letts and Esths. The pure Russian element is insignificant. And yet the German has always had an intimate, if not a very creditable, connection with the country. This connection dates from the Thirteenth Century, when the Teutonic Knights invaded the Provinces, and Pope Innocent III recognized the notorious Brothers of the Sword, whose grand master established himself at Wenden.

The method of the Brothers was largely the same as that adopted with so much apparent success, centuries before, by Muhammad. They spread Christianity amongst the natives by the sword, and carried on an uninterrupted warfare against the Russian republics and Lithuania, and also made war on the archbishop of Riga, who was one of the most powerful rulers in the district. The archbishop evidently strongly objected to the Brothers' encroachments and steadily growing power, and certainly they made themselves objectionable to all their neighbors. Thus in 1347, having purchased the Danish part of Esthonia, they began war against the archbishop, as well as against Lithuania, Poland, and Russia. These wars dragged on for more than a hundred years. From these campaigns the order emerged stronger than ever. Its grand master, Plettenberg, acquired a position of great importance, and, in 1527, he was recognized as a prince of the Empire by Charles V.

The war of the order with Ivan IV of Russia, some thirty years later, however, resulted in a victory for Russia, and Livonia was divided between Russia and Poland. Peter the Great secured the rest of Livonia from one of his many conquests, at the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, and the third of the Baltic Provinces came into the possession of Russia in 1795.

It is to Peter the Great, of course, that the present enormous influence of the comparatively small German community in the Baltic Provinces is mainly due. It was he who, after conquering Esthonia and Livonia, called in the German barons of these Provinces to help him in his vast schemes of reformation. He had no intention, it is true, of making more than temporary use of these men. They were simply intended to carry on the work until the vast number of Russians which he had sent in all directions to gain experience could return, fully equipped for the art of government, to their own

country. The German, however, once established, had no intention of relinquishing his hold, and, under Peter's successors, German influence grew, until it was practically the only influence that counted. So the German steadily consolidated and maintained his power in the district, and the whole movement received an enormous impetus, some twelve years ago, when large funds were collected throughout Germany "for restoring Deutschland in the Baltic Provinces." It was no half-hearted campaign. Farmers, laborers, foresters, and inspectors were sent there from Germany, with the full recognition of St. Petersburg. German farmers, equipped with the latest "scientific appliances" bought up farms on all sides, whilst a regular campaign was entered upon for the purchase, by German syndicates, of large tracts of land, not only from the nobles, but from the peasants' communes, this land to be exploited according to German ideas. This movement was developing full blast when the war broke out, more than three years ago, and there is no reason to suppose that conditions have changed much, if at all, since then.

Notes and Comments

AN INTERESTING little Liberty Loan episode in Iowa: John Brus, a wealthy resident, of German antecedents, in Aspinwall, a town inhabited chiefly by Germans, displayed antagonism to the loan. He was arrested, but responsible citizens told him that if he would "hustle" for a subscription of \$25,000, in his township, they would see that the charge against him was dropped. Otherwise he would probably have to go to jail. He saw the point, took a \$500 bond himself, and "hustled," on Liberty Day, from morning until late at night, successfully. Incidentally, it is reported that the Stars and Stripes floated over homes and business houses in Aspinwall, on "Liberty Loan Day," for the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

THERE are more ways than one of revealing one's convictions, as may be seen from the following, from "Somewhere in France":

"When's the bloomin' war goin' to end?" asked one north-country lad.

"Dunno," replied one of the south shires. "We've planted some daffyilis in front of our trench."

"Bloomin' optimists!" snorted the man from the north.

"We've planted acorns!"

ERNEST H. SCAMMELL, F. C. I. S., secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada, is quoted as having recently said: "The problem of the returned soldiers has been cut in half where prohibition has prevailed." In support of his assertion he added, "So serious was the problem of inebriates among returned soldiers, in the earlier years of the war, that the Military Hospitals Commission contemplated starting an inebriates home." Prohibition has made this step unnecessary. In Ontario the jail population has become so greatly reduced, as a direct result of prohibition, that one reformatory has been given over to very different uses. This testimony should interest many communities in the United States, where prohibition is a lively issue.

THERE are certain things which it is generally agreed cannot be successfully "done to order." The German imperial and royal propaganda department, a section of the Foreign Office, however, thinks otherwise, and, through the Wolff Agency, has enjoined upon the press of the country a campaign of caricature against the Allies. It says:

The idea of such propaganda has been conceived by the supreme military command, and it is therefore desirable that all should conform to it. The official cinema has been ordered by the supreme command to enter into direct communication with the daily press, and many leading newspapers have hastened to express their readiness to insert these patriotic caricatures, for the drawing of which the services of the best artists in Munich and Berlin have been secured. These caricatures will regard chiefly the heads of state of the Entente Powers, their political leaders, and those who make no mystery of their hatred for Germany. The military reverses of our enemies and their internal dissensions will be exposed, and our own victories will be extolled. The blocks will be supplied free of expense.

And the results will be awaited with interest.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, the Kansas editor and author, with his party, has returned from a visit to the battle fronts in France, Belgium, and Italy, full of admiration for the Allies and of enthusiasm for the allied cause. He makes no reservations in speaking of the men, but he feels constrained to remark, in his very first interview: "Those women over there, French and English, have proved their mettle. They're the sustaining power of the Allies. Every day they're proving, in a new way, that woman easily excels man when once she gets a chance." The editor of the Emporia Gazette, when he gets down to printing details later, will undoubtedly explain, in his usual interesting manner, why he has come to this conclusion.

"BRITISH tank and aeroplanes soaring overhead lend interest to stirring patriotic appeal," says a New York newspaper headline, describing the Liberty Loan parade. Those British tanks are great institutions, but this is the first time any of them has been known to fly.

MANY stories have been told and many comments have been made, from time to time, on London under air raids. Here is another story, from a person returning after a long absence. "It was quite the old home feeling," he writes. "I came down from Euston and saw the old familiar sights. The same old shrapnel was bursting in the sky, the same old searchlights doing the same old games; and upstairs, the same old German raiders on the same old tricks. Nothing was altered. The old alarms were out, the people were waiting in passages and on the tops of busses, and every one was saying, as usual, that it was the worst show they had yet seen, but nobody seemed any the worse for it. As one passed the old well-known corners, and looked up, there were the same old flicker and traveling lights in the sky. Nothing was altered much. At one place the same old special was grousing about people asking where the bombs fell."